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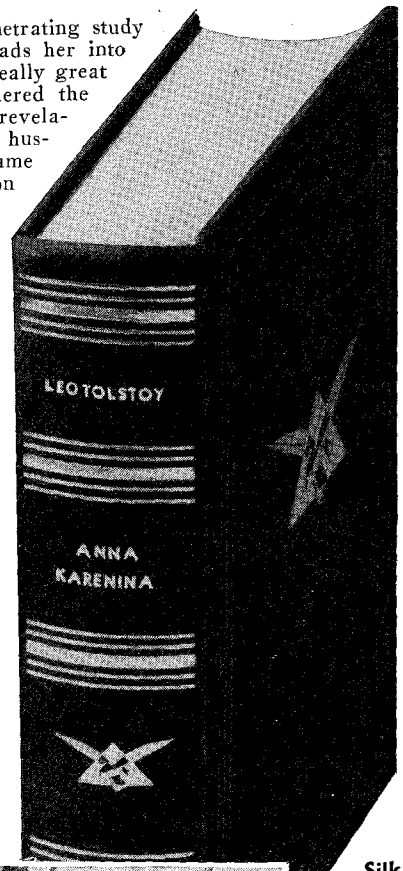

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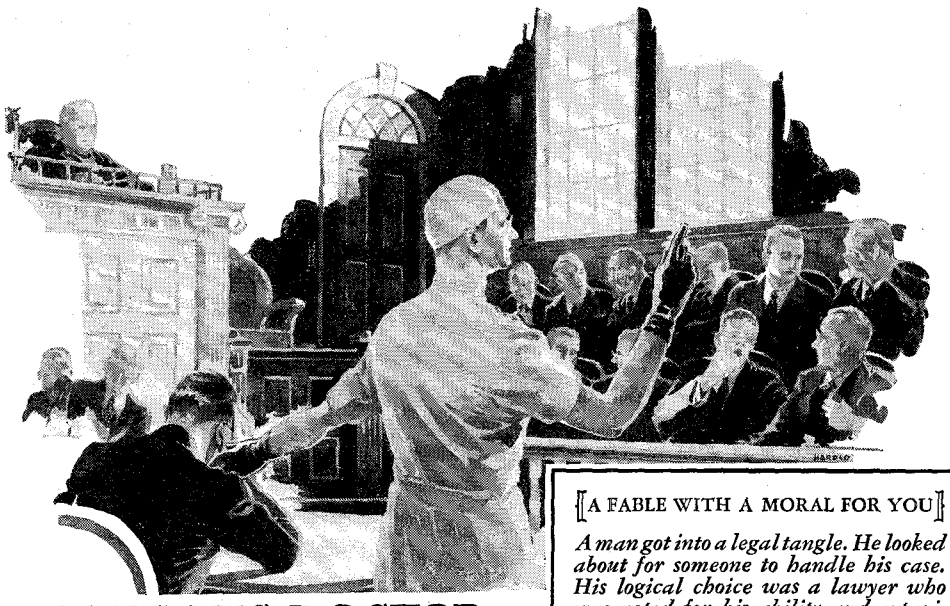

HE LET HIS DOCTOR PLEAD HIS CASE
--- *and he lost*

〖A FABLE WITH A MORAL FOR YOU〗

A man got into a legal tangle. He looked about for someone to handle his case. His logical choice was a lawyer who was noted for his ability and experience. But he said: "I'll get Doctor New-Comer. He did a neat job on my appendix last year and his fee wasn't stiff." So he persuaded the doctor to act as his counsel. The good "Doc," not being experienced in matters of this sort, overlooked a few important technicalities and lost the decision.

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Worried Mayors and Relief

"Specter" of "Starvation" Raised at Conference as U. S. Seeks to Hasten Transfer of Responsibility to States and Cities

Wide World

Mayor LaGuardia: "When the typewriters stop, the steam-shovels can begin"

Few passers-by more than glanced at a discharged Navy sailor leaning despondently against the iron fence in front of the White House one morning last week. Beside him huddled his wife and their two children.

Unless somebody offered him a job, the sailor vowed, they would stay right there to let the President "see an average American family starve to death."

Within an hour they had disappeared. The riddle of relief of which they were a fleeting reminder had not. Its specter continued to haunt the White House.

The next day President Roosevelt declared that the Government "does not propose to let people starve after July 1 any more than during the past few years." (The present $4,000,000,000 work-relief program expires July 1. Washington hopes to halt direct relief by December 1.)

"Surely, no one could expect the President to say the Government DOES propose to let people starve," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) scoffed.

The Houston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.) thought the President was right.

"If multitudes of people are not to go hungry and freeze, transfer of the relief responsibility from Federal to State and local authorities must be brought about gradually."

The President's words were directed to the United States Conference of Mayors, meeting in Washington. They smoothed wrinkled brows among the more than 100 municipal executives hunched over green felt-covered tables in the ornate ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. The delegates had arrived frankly worried.

Cities have borne varying amounts and percentages of public relief expenditures, all the way from nothing for Memphis during 1933 and early 1934 to 66.9 per cent. for Boston.

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee Socialist, and President of the Conference, snorted when he read in the *Washington Review* of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"There are strong intimations that the Administration intends to insist that the States and their subdivisions carry the burden of relief in the future. Improvement in the economic position of the States and the municipalities is such that they are fully capable of bearing a larger load.

"Business, speaking through the Chamber, has consistently held that the States and their local governments can handle relief more effectively and economically than can the Federal Government. This point of view appears to be gaining steady popular support."

It gained no support from Mayor LaGuardia, Vice President of the Conference. "Unthinkable," he sputtered. New York's fiery little dynamo struck sparks throughout the three-day session. He accused the legal "semi-colon boys" in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration of strangling progress with red tape. "When the typewriters stop, the steam-shovels can begin," he said, forcing PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes to retort that some people may "prefer exclamation points to semi-colons."

But when other mayors opened fire on "Washington bureaucracy," Mayor LaGuardia shouted them down with a heated defense of the Relief Administration. Finally, he was elected President of the Conference for next year.

Promise by Hopkins

First official intimation to the mayors that the Government recognized the problem of unemployment as permanent came from WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Late for his address because his pet dog had chewed up his hat, Mr. Hopkins made up for the delay by promising that "in one form or another the people at the bottom of the heap are going to be cared for."

Before they went home, happier than when they arrived, the mayors adopted resolutions asking for continuation of both work-relief and direct relief, for formulation of a long-range program of assistance by Congress, for resumption of Federal help for transient unemployed, and for pressure to make the States shoulder their full share of feeding the hungry.

Pyramiding of Taxes

"Taxes—more and more taxes!"

This cry, never completely silenced, is voiced again in the current *Forum* by Edward E. Loomis, who continues:

"They now face us at every turn. Income, excess profits, capital stock, franchise, dividends, estates, inheritance, gift, tobacco, liquor, documentary-stamp, manufacturers' excise, pay-roll, communications, gross receipts, admissions, club-dues, processing, sales, and gasoline are but some of the familiar taxes by means of which the Government is exacting from its citizens not millions but billions of dollars each year."

The Interstate Commission of Conflicting Taxation recently tabulated 800 cases in which Federal and State Governments are tapping the same bases as sources of revenue. Duplication goes even further where local governments levy income and excise taxes.

Take a package of cigarettes, for example, the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* suggests.

"A smoker who buys a fifteen-cent pack-

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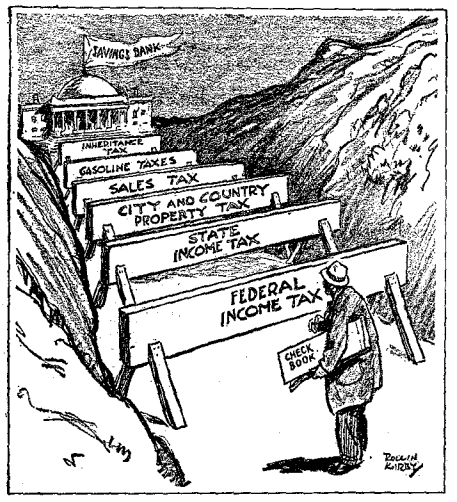


Jump, Little Man!

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

age contributes six cents of this amount to the Government. In addition, a number of States have their own levy on cigarettes, amounting to two or three cents a package, thus making the total rate about 50 per cent.

"This instance of piling tax on tax is just one example of the need for thorough reform in our taxing structure—Federal, State, and local—to remedy the haphazard and duplicating methods now in use."

To find such a remedy, the President will summon City and State officials to a round-table in Washington late this winter.

Announcing the meeting to the Conference of Mayors in Washington last week, the President added that nothing will be done about tax revision at the coming session of Congress, "because we hope it will be a very short session."

Growing Like *Topsy*

"Taxes have grown like *Topsy* in this country," he said. "There have been a great many efforts to simplify taxation—to establish a line of demarcation between the different types of taxation, giving certain types to localities, others to the States, and still others to the Federal Government."

The promise of tax reform was expanded before the Mayors the next day by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

"We are stepping on each other's toes," the President had said. "We are stepping on each other's heels," said the Secretary of the Treasury.

Citing centralization, Federal credits, segregation and intergovernmental comity (promotion of uniform State laws and administrative methods) as the four choices of procedure, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Ind.) concluded:

"Obviously, in order to accomplish the needed reform by any one of these methods, a willingness to cooperate that has not heretofore been very apparent would be required. While it is not inconceivable that such a spirit could be aroused, it is not going to be easy to carry it to the point where one unit of government will abandon in favor of another a fruitful source of tax revenue."

Carving His Turkey and Budget

President, with Economy Advisers, Goes to Georgia, Home-State of Talmadge, Cracker-Downer on New Deal and Its Works

Warm Springs, Georgia, became a familiar date-line to Americans this week.

From President Roosevelt's "Little White House" amid the pungent pine-woods of his "second home-State" came national news. He made some of it by using a carving-knife appropriate to the holiday season.

His biggest job, drafting the budget for the next fiscal year, however, called for a pruning-knife. Gossip in Washington puts the paring the budget-making President aims at as high as $1,000,000,000.

While the President works by night, floodlights beat down on his Southern home just off the campus of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Most of the great mass of papers he is studying deal with estimates for the Navy and Commerce Departments.

There are plenty of guards about to see that the President is free from interruption while at work. Heretofore, only Secret Service men have been on duty about the little frame cottages in the pines. This year, there are sixty-seven Quantico Marines on the job, too. All strangers entering the Warm Springs area are scrutinized closely.

Two experts are on the job to help the President slice into the budget: Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Federal Budget, and Representative James P. Buchanan, Texas Democrat and Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. But on other knife-wielding jobs the President went it alone: He had been carving out speeches.

One of them was scheduled for the next day, in near-by Atlanta, and it was thought it might pare out a theme for the next Presidential election campaign. The other will be delivered at Chicago, on December 9, before the Farm Bureau Federation.

Before the speechmaking, there was time for Thanksgiving jollity. In the Foundation's Georgia Hall, the President presided as host. At his table every year sit six little boys and six little girls, patients at the spa. While they watch, the President carves.

This year, tho there was plenty of turkey for the 450 guests, there was no especially fattened Georgia gobbler for the President's Thanksgiving dinner. Last year, and in 1933, there was a richly brown-blistered forty-pounder, sent by Mrs. Eliza F. Manry of Goggins, "Mother" to Lamar County, who died within the year at ninety-seven.

Then, the next day, there was to be the "homecoming" rally at Atlanta, where 200,000 were expected to hear the President's speech. Invading the stamping-ground of Gov. Eugene Talmadge, lanky cracker-downer on the New Deal and all its works, is "a smart move," John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson wrote in the New York *Daily News* (Ind.), explaining:

"Talmadge inherited the rôle [Huey Long's] of being the most important Democrat to oppose the New Deal with violent, rabble-rousing words. . . . There is no doubt . . . that Talmadge is powerful in his home-State. . . .

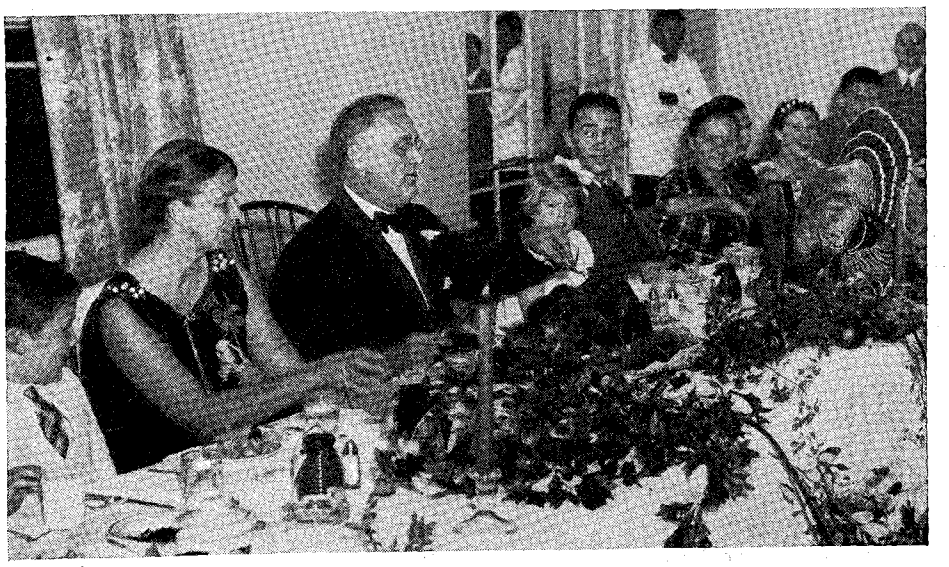
"And that is why F. D. R. will do a bit of Thanksgiving carving on the Talmadge political turkey. . . . In this celebration, Talmadge will have no opportunity to bask in the sunshine of the Roosevelt smile."

Johnson's Impression

After dining with the militant Governor who flaunts his red galluses at the Administration, another erstwhile cracker-downer, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, wrote this impression of the Georgian in a copyrighted article for the United Feature Syndicate:

"Governor Talmadge . . . has courage and brains. . . . He has no yearnings to dictate or boss, and he isn't an exhibitionist. His philosophy is about the same as that of Carter Glass, but he is a lot more homespun and emphatic and vocal about it.

"Governor Talmadge will be a force in Georgia. He is a good Governor, and he would be a good Senator, but he will make no ripples in the national puddle—neither now or later."



Wide World

Thanksgiving Day again finds President Roosevelt carving turkey at Warm Springs

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New Deal Still Trailing in *Digest* Poll

Twelve States and 207,087 Votes Are Represented in the Second Report—Percentages Are 44.11 in Support of the President's Policies and 55.89 Against

Second Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes to Date	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 AND HOW THEY VOTE NOW: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote: Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote: Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote: Yes	No	Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote: Yes	No	Total
FLORIDA	7,762	3,834=49.39%	3,928=50.61%	3,389	1,859	5,248	254	1,737	1,991	26	37	63	165	295	460
GEORGIA	12,885	8,704=67.55%	4,181=32.45%	7,971	2,785	10,756	216	952	1,168	57	36	93	460	408	868
ILLINOIS	8,350	2,737=32.78%	5,613=67.22%	2,154	1,713	3,867	437	3,631	4,068	81	74	155	65	195	260
IOWA	34,930	14,571=41.71%	20,359=58.29%	11,676	5,463	17,139	2,177	13,707	15,884	237	302	539	481	887	1,368
KANSAS	29,548	12,666=42.87%	16,882=57.13%	9,777	4,066	13,843	2,123	11,482	13,605	273	293	566	493	1,041	1,534
MINNESOTA	21,903	8,072=36.85%	13,831=63.15%	6,298	4,267	10,565	1,352	8,921	10,273	200	224	424	222	419	641
MISSOURI	44,680	19,850=44.43%	24,830=55.57%	17,105	8,260	25,365	1,940	15,003	16,943	289	404	693	516	1,163	1,679
NEBRASKA	5,960	2,442=40.97%	3,518=59.03%	2,081	1,101	3,182	272	2,163	2,435	30	39	69	59	215	274
NORTH DAKOTA	4,582	1,824=39.81%	2,758=60.19%	1,480	1,120	2,600	279	1,517	1,796	23	50	73	42	71	113
OHIO	14,868	5,124=34.46%	9,744=65.54%	3,995	2,533	6,528	866	6,696	7,562	138	159	297	125	356	481
OKLAHOMA	14,021	6,825=48.68%	7,196=51.32%	5,980	3,107	9,087	566	3,545	4,111	63	67	130	216	477	693
TEXAS	7,598	4,702=61.88%	2,896=38.12%	4,367	2,001	6,368	213	746	959	11	31	42	111	118	229
TOTALS	207,087	91,351=44.11%	115,736=55.89%	76,273	38,275	114,548	10,695	70,100	80,795	1,428	1,716	3,144	2,955	5,645	8,600

Ballots surging back from twelve States roll up a big vote in the second report of THE LITERARY DIGEST's Poll, which is finding out what the country thinks of the New Deal to-day.

The final results of the 10,000,000-vote test will answer a vital question: whether the Roosevelt Administration has become stronger or weaker since THE DIGEST poll of 1934 gave it an indorsement of 61.15 per cent.

On this page are tabulated 207,087 votes, a jump of 167,000 from last week. It is a substantial number, but only a fraction of those yet to come. This week we have seven States represented in addition to the original five, a total of twelve. The poll is beginning to hit its stride. From now on the tension will increase week by week as other States join in the nation-wide referendum and additional hundreds of thousands of ballots are tabulated.

This second report on 10,000,000 ballots shows the New Deal trailing by a wide margin. Of the 207,087 voting on the question, "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?", 91,351 are favorable, but 115,736 are opposed.

The Percentages

The percentages are 44.11 in support of the President's policies, and 55.89 against. These compare with the 61.15 per cent. for and the 38.85 per cent. against in the final results from all States in THE DIGEST poll of eighteen months ago.

Thus it might seem that the Administration is running far behind its 1934 showing. But THE DIGEST repeats its warning that nobody can tell what the final result will be. Thirty-six more States are yet to be heard from; hundreds of thousands of citizens have not yet cast their ballots. And even in the twelve States represented on this page the result may fluctuate before the finish. It is still either side's race.

In 1932 THE LITERARY DIGEST Presidential Poll forecast that Mr. Roosevelt would receive 59.86 per cent. of the Hoover-Roosevelt vote.

The official election returns show he received 59.15 per cent. of the Hoover-Roosevelt vote.

The timeliness of the present poll is enhanced by recent political developments. Preparations for the 1936 Presidential campaign are being speeded. Political writers are busier than ever. Alabama Democrats, organizing for the national convention, recently became the first State delegation to declare formally for the renomination of President Roosevelt.

The Vote in '32, '34, and To-Day

The following table shows how the twelve States listed above voted on Roosevelt in the 1932 election, in THE DIGEST's New Deal Poll of 1934, and their vote to date in the 1935 poll.

	1932 Election For Roosevelt	1934 Poll Vote For Roosevelt	1935 Vote to Date For Roosevelt
	Per Cent.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Fla.	74.68	71.77	49.39
Ga.	91.60	82.43	67.55
Ill.	55.23	53.24	32.78
Iowa	57.69	51.70	41.71
Kans.	53.56	50.82	42.87
Minn.	59.91	62.19	36.85
Mo.	63.69	63.15	44.43
Neb.	62.98	53.91	40.97
N. D.	69.59	60.27	39.81
Ohio	49.87	59.92	34.46
Okla.	73.30	66.98	48.68
Tex.	88.06	77.72	61.88

In the 1934 LITERARY DIGEST Roosevelt Policies Poll the *final* report for all States showed 61.15 per cent. voting YES in support of Roosevelt Policies and 38.85 per cent. voting NO against Roosevelt Policies.

Last week a meeting of the Republican National Committee was called for December 16, in Washington, to select the time and place for the national convention. At the same time, the National Chairman, Henry P. Fletcher, announced the appointment of a Republican National Finance Committee of sixteen members.

Last week also, Prof. Raymond Moley, editor of *Today*, former Assistant Secretary of State and an original member of the so-called Brain Trust, gave this advice for the 1936 campaign:

"The strategy of the Democrats ought to be to try to carry either New York or Pennsylvania, one of the three States, Ohio, Illinois, or Indiana, and one of the New England States. They ought to try to do this because they are not sure of holding the West."

The Middle West

Turning to the table on this page, one finds no votes from the Far West (they will come later), but a considerable number from the great farming regions of the Middle West. In addition to Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, represented last week, we now have Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Minnesota. None shows a majority for the New Deal, to date.

Those who believed that the AAA, showering benefits upon Midwest farmers, would immediately roll up a New Deal majority in the poll need not necessarily be disappointed. The vote, as we have said, may change from week to week.

Other newcomers in the second report are Florida and Ohio, both unfavorable to the New Deal, so far,—and Texas, which is favorable.

Texas, as a glance will show, is one of the two States out of the twelve which give the New Deal a majority, the other being Georgia, President Roosevelt's "other home State." Even here the preliminary percentages are much under the final per-

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centages for these States in the 1934 poll. (See box at bottom of the preceding page.)

Of the five States reported in the first tabulation, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, and Oklahoma show a decline in the Administration's popularity during the week, while Kansas shows a fractional increase in the same period.

Of the 114,548 who indicate they voted for Roosevelt in 1932, 33.4 per cent. now vote against the New Deal. Of the 80,795 who indicate they voted for Hoover in 1932, 13.2 per cent. are for the New Deal. Of the 3,144 who indicate they voted for others than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932, 54.6 per cent. now vote against the New Deal.

Another revelation is that of the 8,600 who indicate that they did not vote in 1932 (which doubtless includes voters who have since reached their majority) 65.6 per cent. are against the New Deal.

A comparison of the 1934 New Deal returns with those of the present referendum shows a decline in support of the New Deal in all twelve States tabulated to date. The sharpest decline in Administration popularity in the last eighteen months, on the basis of early returns, is in Florida, which shows a drop of 22.38 per cent.; and the least decline in popularity is in Kansas, which shows a drop of 7.95 per cent.

In the present poll, to date, Georgia gives the heaviest majority for the New Deal, 67.55 per cent. and Illinois votes most strongly against it, 67.22 per cent.

Another high light of the second report is that it includes more votes from Iowa than were included in the final returns of the 1934 poll—34,930 now; 33,193 in 1934.

Criticism and Praise

Thus the figures fly. Once again THE DIGEST is deep in the business of taking another poll of national sentiment—one of those which so often have forecast election results unerringly. And, again, we hear the thunder of criticism that always accompanies these tests.

Some take exception to the form of the question asked: "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?"

"Thousands," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.), "will find it difficult at this stage to express blanket indorsement or 100 per cent. disapproval of the policies. . . .

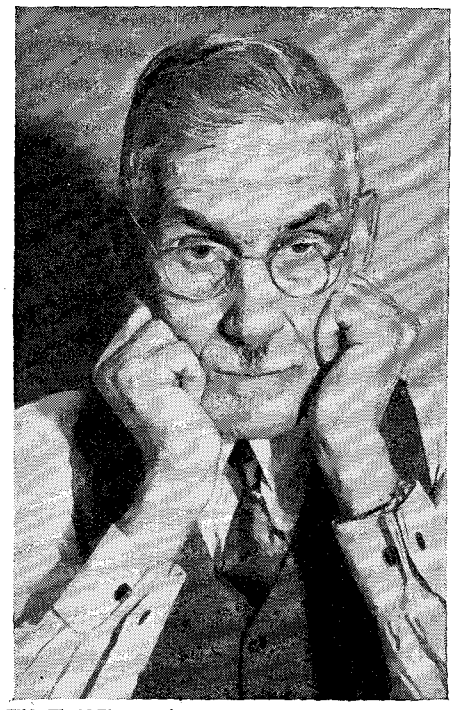
"Despite its shortcomings, the outcome of the straw vote will be watched with absorbed interest. But there will be much furrowing of brows and chewing of pencils over the country as voters attempt to weigh the Administration's policies at their present stage in search of a decision."

But, much as it respects these and similar opinions, THE DIGEST still feels that the simple question printed on these 10,000,000 ballots was the best way to test national sentiment on the New Deal to-day.

"Altho many other attempts to gage public opinion are being made," says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "we know of none that approaches THE LITERARY DIGEST in comprehensiveness and accuracy. THE DIGEST has earned, in this respect, an unique reputation."

New Townsend Plan Strategy

Advocate Wins Republican Congress Nomination in Michigan; Jolt to National Leaders of Both Major Political Parties



Wide World Photographs

Dr. Francis E. Townsend and his wife: Their old-age plan bounced back to life last week as political issue in a conservative Republican community

Michigan jolted Washington last week—and the rest of the country. Its minor, but sharp, political earthquake registered strongly on both big Parties.

Leaders of both took a closer look.

They found that the cause of the shock was a man who, apparently, had dropped out of the national picture months ago—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the kindly, aging physician of Long Beach, California, who launched the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan to bring national prosperity.

His issue came bouncing back, livelier than ever. For, in the Third Congressional District of Michigan, the Townsend Plan candidate, Verner W. Main, Battle Creek attorney, swept the Republican primary in a field of five candidates. He polled 13,419 to 4,806 for his nearest opponent.

Main, a dry leader and a churchman, gave full credit for his victory to Doctor Townsend, who made two speeches in his behalf. Now he faces Howard W. Cavanaugh, lawyer and a Democratic leader, in the Congressional election of December 17.

"It was merely the beginning of what will become commonplace before the 1936 election," said Robert E. Clements, National Secretary of the Townsend Plan.

New Political Test

Some political observers—and all are watching it—see the contest as a test between "Townsend radicalism" and "Roosevelt liberalism," in a conservative Republican community.

"Whatever the result of the election," says the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.), "the Townsend Plan has shown evidence of great political power—in one State at least."

Other commentators, tho calling it absurd to try to create prosperity by paying all persons over sixty a $200-a-month pension through a 2 per cent. "transactions tax," find the Townsendites growing . . . particularly in the West.

The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) sees Main's victory as emphasizing "a trend in public opinion and sentiment which must be reckoned with."

Victors Distressed

Another Detroit paper, *The News* (Ind.), thinks the primary election will give pause to the G.O.P. "Every success for a Townsendite Republican is a new embarrassment to the victors," it says, "if they intend to make their war on government free-spending. . . . A few more such straws may call for a reconsideration of battle-plans by the national command."

"An ominous thing has just happened in Michigan," writes Raymond Clapper in the Washington *Post* (Ind.). "It foreshadows the rise of the Townsend Plan as a political issue and tends to confirm the conviction of many that this question is destined to become more troublesome than the bonus. . . .

Power in East

"The East is scarcely aware of the power of the Townsend movement in the West."

Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) asserts that "it is a mistake to regard the movement as a political joke.

"It is far from that. In both Conventions, in the campaign, and in the next Congress the Townsend following will be a factor not easily to be pushed aside."

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New England: Drive for Progress

Industrial Leaders of Six States Confer with Governors: Resources and Scenic Beauties Acclaimed to Draw Tourists and Investors

If Americans and visiting foreigners are not made aware of the beauties of the area comprising New England it will not be the fault of the up-on-their-toes Governors of those six States.

Ten years ago they called their first annual conference "dedicated to the promotion of New England's economic development and welfare." Last week, five Governors and one former Governor (of Vermont) assembled in Boston with 600 leaders of industry and enterprise for their regular anniversary meeting of the New England Council.

Session Non-Political

The session, announced as non-political, stuck, for the most part, to the subject of the development of the States.

Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin and nationally known liberal educator, spoke on government ownership, and aroused his audience with the words: "In the long run there is nothing but disaster ahead if we make any government, however strong, the economic receiver for this nation's enterprise."

In the main, however, the chief topics under discussion were ways and means to offset any movement of industry away from New England, the holding of the tourist trade, the definite determination to "make an industry out of recreation."

"The main thing is that business and business confidence are said to be larger than at any recent time," said the New York *Times*. "The New England Regional Planning Association has approved the eight-point program of the Council: All-New England through highways; improved by-ways for permanent country living; parks, reservations, 'recreation areas'; coordinated plan to purify New England waters; development of interstate river-valleys, prevention of floods and erosion; coordination of air-ways; study of New England land-use; collection of data about conditions of commerce, industry, and transportation with a view to the sound development of manufacture and distribution of goods."

Wide World

Governor Curley of Massachusetts, salesman of the glories of New England

Lewis Out in A. F. L. Fight

Dear Sir and Brother:

Effective this date I resign as Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. LEWIS.

That laconic letter last week ripped wide open strained relations between A. F. of L. leaders. It was sent to William Green by the President of the United Mine Workers of America, one of the fifteen A. F. of L. Vice Presidents.

For years Mr. Lewis has exhorted the Federation to favor organization of other mass industries into one big vertical union like that which binds the 400,000 miners under him. The idea was repugnant to Mr. Green, and to most other labor executives.

They stuck to the old policy of craft unionism—organization of specialized workers. Mr. Lewis was heavily outvoted on the floor of the recent Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L.

Nevertheless, the militant mine-leader a few weeks ago joined with the heads of seven other industrial unions to carry on the fight.

Noting this movement, the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) said:

"Employers in the mass-production industries do not minimize the changes in their industrial relations resulting from the entry of the new vertical union committee in the field. However, it is felt that improved wages and working conditions in these industries will militate against the success of the program."

Death in Soda-Packages

Death lurked on the pantry-shelves of hundreds of San Francisco homes last week. Housewives in the thickly-populated Mission district shuddered as they heard, by radio and newspaper, that repacked bags of poisoned baking-soda had been scattered throughout the section.

"Three deaths, nine cases of violent sickness, and scores of others reporting symptoms of arsenic poisoning were yesterday's toll from the sale by a local salvaging concern of nearly half a ton of the dangerous compound since October 23," said the San Francisco *Chronicle* on November 20.

Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco City Health Officer, declared:

"I fear this may be a case of attempted mass-murder. There seems to be every reason to suspect this was not an accidental mixture. Had the poison been poured by mistake into one or more barrels, you would have found all soda or all arsenic in spots. This stuff appears too well mixed to permit us to look on it as accidental."

© International

Dr. J. C. Geiger, who saw what may be "a case of attempted mass-murder"

Poison food also appeared in the county jail at Indianapolis last week. Physicians treated eighty persons stricken after eating the noon meal. The poison was traced to disinfectant poured into the gravy served to the inmates.

Mr. Eccles's Quick Reply

Scottish ancestry gave Marriner S. Eccles a direct eye and resolute jaw. These, combined with Mormon acumen handed down to him from his father, make him no inviting target for criticism in his position as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Even Rexford G. Tugwell, who brought him into the New Deal family, may feel some hesitancy in making too many suggestions, says Francis Brown, writing in the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.).

Banking leaders, however, during the days that have rounded out Mr. Eccles's first year in office, have raised a murmur he could not help hearing.

Some of them, with the 1929 debacle still fresh in their minds, have been wondering why Mr. Eccles has done nothing to halt the skyward fling of the market.

Mr. Eccles's quick reply last week refused to look on the so-called boom as a dangerous condition. He said that, in the first place, his Board had no power to take action, since nearly all of the trading was on a cash basis.

And, he declared, "I think there is an element of safety, and of strength, in the fact that the security purchases are being financed out of cash, without increased use of bank credit."

To traders in Wall Street the statement meant only one thing, that Washington had said "Hands Off" of speculation brakes at present. Hence, on the following day, busy trading again rocketed shares.

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Topics in Brief

To maintain neutrality, let us hope it is not necessary to loan money to both sides.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

BUT there will be no sanction of Italy's ambition to succeed Japan as the modern mistress of the seize.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

MOTORISTS in Wyoming attacked by a coyote must have been driving in one of those old Apperson jack-rabbits.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

IF everybody who wants a piece of government money got it either the Depression or the Government would be ended.—*Indianapolis News.*

"IT's the sign of a healthy mental attitude to doubt anything which hasn't been proved," says a psychologist. We doubt this.—*Washington Post.*

ITALY prefers the Italian to the Missouri mule in waging the African War. Oddly enough the sentiment is shared by the Missouri mule.—*Dallas News.*

HEYWOOD BROUN was in Miami during the hurricane. An inspection the day after revealed that he was undamaged and that he remains a splendid testimonial to that type of construction.—*New York Sun.*

A SHAKESPEAREAN scholar and former Oxford don is said to resemble Mr. George Arliss. Has it been noticed that he also resembles the Iron Duke, Disraeli, and Cardinal Richelieu?—*Punch (London).*

THE depression cost the United States $26,000,000,000, and we are all agreed it wasn't worth it.—*Norfolk Ledger.*

"BILL" SHAKESPEARE of the Notre Dame football team is living up to his name. He is the author of startling plays and seems to be bringing home the Bacon.—*New Orleans States.*

LANDON of Kansas is hailed as the new Coolidge. We withhold an opinion, pending a study of the Governor's hay-pitching form in a double-breasted serge.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

POST-OFFICE has ruled you can write "Merry Christmas" on a card without paying first-class postage. This is *Uncle Sam's* manifestation of holiday spirit.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A MOCKING-BIRD has been discovered which can change its tune eighty-seven times in seven minutes. There's a mark for some of our politicians to shoot at.—*New Orleans States.*

WE are told that Mussolini's African adventure is going to cost a great deal more than he estimated, but he hasn't heard anything yet. Wait till he begins to run into bonus trouble.—*New Yorker.*

THAT Eastern time in Chicago has not yet been honored by those who realize its political significance. It is, as every newspaper reader knows, a Rebuke for the New Deal and a Vindication of the President's policies.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

A SCHEME is wanted for popularizing tea in America. Why not prohibit it?—*Punch (London).*

THOSE people who claim the country is ruined are trying mighty hard to get control of the wreck.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

ONE of the tragedies of stage life is that juvenile actors grow up. A talented boy actor recently had to quit at the age of fifty.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye Gazette.*

ACCORDING to an expert in children's welfare, spanking misses its aim. If so, the method must be different since we were on the receiving end.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press.*

"THREE heavyweight boxers are in the running for a meeting with the world's champion," says a sporting writer. Our advice to them is: Keep on running.—*Everybody's.*

"MANKIND will never conceive anything more horrible than germ-bombs and poison-gas," declares a writer. Some people seem to have no faith whatever in civilization.—*London Humorist.*

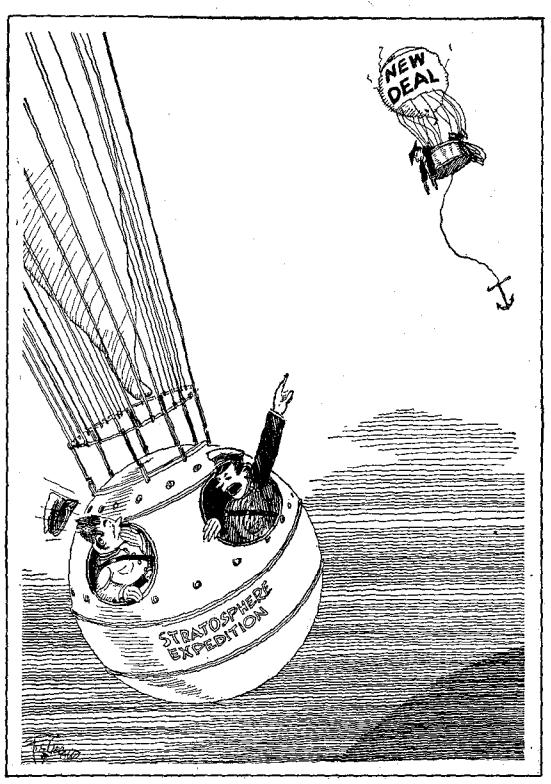
ADDRESSING a New York convention, a noted designer of feminine styles declares that many women really prefer the longer gowns of the Victorian era. It wouldn't be tactful, we suppose, to ask why.—*Boston Herald.*

SCIENTISTS have discovered paintings by ancient Indians on the walls of Salmon River Canyon in Idaho. In some circles they are viewed as evidence of a former experiment with a PWA.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

© Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

"The Bill's a Bit Stiff, But the Headache Is Going"

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle



Away Up in the Air!

—Fitz Gerald in Barron's Financial Weekly

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France's Dangerous Man of the Hour

To the Right, Colonel de la Rocque Is a Firebrand; To Veterans, He Is a Crusader; At Any Rate, He Rattles Political Crockery; Paris's Choice Up to Laval

All France's domestic political crockery was rattled perilously at Limoges, world famous center of the porcelain industry, about 250 miles southwest of Paris, when there was a clash between Croix de Feu members of the Fascist organization led by Col. François de la Rocque, and Leftist Republicans who made a counter-demonstration against the demonstrators.

Twenty-one Left demonstrators and gendarmes were wounded by shots fired admittedly by the adherents of Colonel de la Rocque on that tumultuous Saturday night of November 16. Colonel de la Rocque protested, in an open letter to Premier Laval, and demanded police protection for Croix de Feu meetings.

The letter declared that unless the Government was able to protect meetings such as that held at Limoges from "attacks by revolutionaries," Colonel de la Rocque and his friends would have to "organize a legitimate defense."

If Premier Laval is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, scheduled to reassemble on November 28, some Paris correspondents pointed out, it probably will not be over the budget, or his decree-laws, but because of his passive attitude toward various nationalist organizations.

"French Hitler"

The one considered most dangerous to the Third Republic is the Croix de Feu founded by Colonel de la Rocque in 1927. Originally it was an exclusive War-veteran organization, but it has evolved into a mass-movement numbering a membership estimated at from 60,000 to 250,000 members.

Colonel de la Rocque has been described as "the nearest thing extant to a French Hitler."

He has twenty-four years of military service to his credit. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honor, has eleven military citations from the War and colonial engagements in Africa, where he acted as soldier and administrator. He is a graduate of Saint-Cyr, France's "West Point."

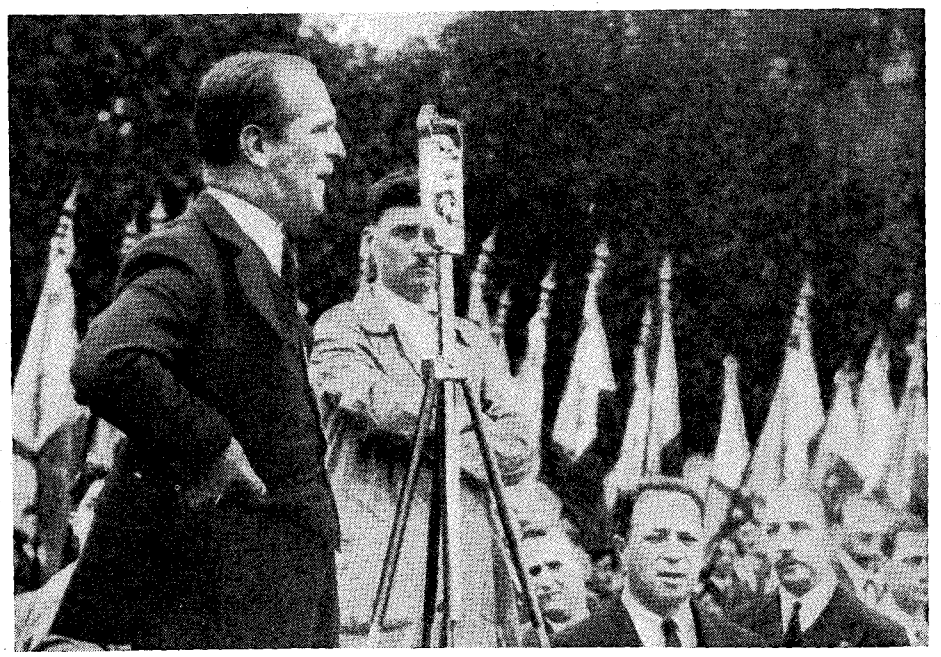
Earnest, eloquent, and convincing, he is an impressive figure on the platform with his high forehead, small, penetrating, deep-set eyes, thinning hair, Roman nose and thin, tight lips. He is conservative in dress and lives simply at Versailles with his wife and five children.

His determination in organizing the Croix de Feu, eight years ago, was that France has been laid low by politicians, and that it was the duty of ex-soldiers to save the country.

In the event of trouble, wrote a contributor to *The Evening Standard* (London), he would undoubtedly be "the master of the Paris 'street'." Altho he is now forty-eight years of age, "he looks rather like the well-known picture of Napoleon on the Bridge of Arcola."

Referring to the political likeness of Colonel de la Rocque to Reichsleader Hitler, John Elliott wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"French Republicans do not intend to be caught napping as the German Liberals were, who let slip a great opportunity when they failed to deport Adolf Hitler as an undesirable alien in the days when the Nazi leader was merely the head of a contemptible body of extremists."



Wide World

Colonel de la Rocque: Called "the nearest thing extant to a French Hitler"

European Comment

Among comment to THE LITERARY DIGEST from Europe came the remark of *The Times* (London) that Premier Laval is in "a serious predicament" because:

"If he takes strong action against the Croix de Feu, he will alienate his friends on the Right; if he refuses, he will offend his Radical Socialist supporters, without whom the Government can not survive."

In the view of *The Morning Post* (London), Premier Laval is "forced to hunt with the hounds, and run with the hare," for the reason that:

"Without the Radical Socialists, he can not get his decrees passed, but, as a price for votes, the Radical Socialists demand stern measures against the League of Fascists. He has one trump-card in that no one wants to take his place."

Meanwhile, Premier Laval took the mind of the French people off the situation at home by having France's Ambassador to Germany, André François-Poncet, call upon Chancellor Hitler, with whom the Ambassador had a two-hour conference.

As viewed by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the French Ambassador's visit with Chancellor Hitler was "merely a link in the chain of efforts toward a peaceful understanding, as no territorial question exists between Germany and France. Since the reattachment of the Saar by Germany, one of the greatest obstacles to understanding has been removed."

Semiofficial View

Le Temps, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, had this to say:

"It is the traditional scanning of the horizon which may constitute useful preparation for eventual general negotiations."

Of the Franco-German conversation at Berlin, the outspoken and emphatic *Pertinax* (André Géraud), Foreign Editor of *L'Echo de Paris*, said, in a cablegram to the Baltimore *Sun:*

"It is unlikely that Laval will be defeated in the Chamber of Deputies over the issue of his foreign policy, as he probably will be able to play effectively upon the widely spread pacifist feeling.

"But he may be overwhelmed on the financial and monetary issue which is revived by the steady overflow of gold and its repercussions which threaten France's public finances, and, above all, by the problem arising over the political leagues which have grown to such a point that no satisfactory solution can be discovered.

"However, incensed by the sanguinary affray at Limoges, the Radical Socialists and Socialists nevertheless may seize the first opportunity to turn the Cabinet out of office."

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Emperor Halts Japan's "Lawrence"

General Doihara's Drive for Autonomy Stayed; North Chinese Official Proclaims Autonomous State in Demilitarized Zone

In Japan the Army owes its power to the fact that it regards itself as "the supreme repository of the Imperial tradition."

As every Nippon buck private knows, this means that the Army accepts orders only from the Tennō—thirty-four-year-old army-loving Emperor Hirohito.

Last week, it required such a high-born command to halt a shy, little rotund general from executing a stroke which would have severed five populous Provinces from China.

Mysterious scene-shifter for Japanese imperialist schemes in Asia, Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara had the stage all set three times to make a second Manchukuo of combined Hopeh, Shantung, Suiyuan, Shansi, and Chahar Provinces, all centering around Peiping.

Each time the project was held up.

Then, with startling suddenness, a new performer appeared on the scene in the person of Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Commissioner of the North China demilitarized zone. Last Sunday, he proclaimed autonomy for a large section of North China, with Tungchow, twelve miles east of Peiping's outer wall, and the site of the North China American School, as the Capital.

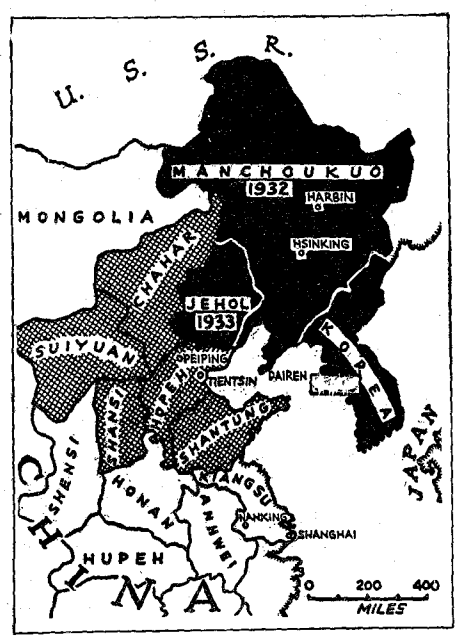
Wide World

Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's "Lawrence," who bowed only to his Emperor

Iron Gauntlet

A fortnight ago, General Doihara, accusing the dapper Koki Hirota's Foreign Office of silk-stocking methods, threw down the iron gauntlet to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking dictator.

Unless he sanctioned the separatist plan, General Doihara blustered, Japan would send in eleven Army divisions to do it for him. He announced a final dead-line of a week ago last Thursday for declaration of the new State.



Keystone

Showing Japan's gradual acquisition of territory in China. Her plan to control the provinces of Hopeh, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar, and Suiyuan was suddenly halted

As the last half-hour of the dead-line approached, Marshal Chiang suddenly cracked down on General Doihara and intriguing war-lords in Peiping. He called a halt to negotiations. General Doihara did not as much as flick an eyebrow.

From Tokyo the Army High Command, which had been reported secretly encouraging the General, called off the scheme.

Yin Ju-keng's new government, according to Peiping dispatches, was inaugurated last Monday under the name of the "East Hopeh Anti-Communist Autonomous Council," and controls twenty-five counties in Hopeh Province, which are demilitarized under the Tangku truce of 1933 and subsequent agreements.

Yin's proclamation pledged his Government to recognize the sovereignty of Nanking, but warned it would allow no interference with local affairs. It also announced the Council's intention of taking over supervision of national revenue from railways, mines, posts, and telegraphs, and said special courts would be established. The population of the new State is approximately 4,000,000.

Executive control will be vested in a committee of nine to be headed by Yin, who also will personally supervise foreign relations and military affairs. Other branches of the Government will include administrative and educational planning, and industrial and secretarial departments.

Yin, wrote Hallett Abend in the New York *Times*, was appointed to the commissionership of the demilitarized zone some months ago by the Peiping Military Council at the suggestion of Japanese authorities. He is married to a Japanese, and his brother-in-law is a high officer in the Japanese Army.

"I will stand for the rescue of China, and will work closely with Japan," Yin declared.

Peiping accepted the situation calmly, but Tientsin was tense, fearing violence. Gunmen, wearing police uniforms, pasted up posters urging the overthrow of the Nanking Government, and, denouncing its recent monetary reforms, calling for nationalizing of silver.

Death of Admiral Jellicoe

"History will not put Jellicoe among the great commanders, but future Englishmen may honor Jellicoe as the Romans honored Fabius, who didn't win famous victories, yet saved Rome."

Thus *The Daily Express* of London advanced what might be called a middle-course Englishman's point of view on the place in naval history of John Rushworth Jellicoe, first Earl Jellicoe (created 1925), Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet during 1914-'16, who died last week in London at seventy-five.

Short, red-faced, weather-toughened, "Hell-Fire Jack," as the British tars called him, spent forty-seven years in the Royal Navy.

But in a few hours on the morning of May 31, 1916, he crammed more into his career than he had done in all those years.

Victor Undecided

On that day was fought the great Battle of Jutland—the only major naval engagement in the World War.

Meeting the Grand Fleet by accident in the North Sea, the German High Seas Fleet under Admiral Scheer was drawn into a trap by Admiral Beatty, commanding the battle-cruisers under Jellicoe. After a brisk scuffle, the Germans escaped. Jellicoe failed to follow the pursuing Beatty. For this, some critics said, he lost what might have been a major naval victory.

"Whatever criticisms were made of the last hour of battle off Jutland, the German Fleet never again ventured to challenge a trial of strength," remarked *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

"Conscious of the enormous importance of the British Fleet in the struggle," said *The News Chronicle* of London, "he held it to be his supreme duty to keep the Fleet in being, and in effective control of the seas. If success be the final test, his policy was justified."

Officially, the Admiralty's full report of the great battle, made in 1927, exonerates Jellicoe, adding: "To Jellicoe must go the verdict of that impartial referee—history."

Speaking in Toronto, Canada, in 1931, the doughty little Admiral of the Fleet, said:

"If I had known the Germans had been passing my stern—yes, I would have got them. But it is one of the unfortunate things in life that I did not know."

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Italy Girds Its Loins Against Sanctions

Royalty Unites With Commoners in Fervent Resistance to League's Economic Blockade; Mussolini's Plan to Produce Needed Materials; Forecasts and Warnings in Press

Umberto, Prince of Piedmont and Heir-Apparent to the Italian Throne, stood before the Royal Castle in the little town of Racconigi, in Northern Italy, more than 800 feet above sea-level, on November 20. With grim, determined gaze he watched the ceremony of ground-clearance in front of the building to make way for exemplary raising of wheat, corn, and similar products now imported by Italy.

At Turin, close by the royal ceremony at Racconigi, a popular collection brought into the Fascist strong-boxes 100 pounds of gold, 500 pounds of silver, and seven grams of platinum. Other gifts were fifty-five pounds of aluminum, 65,000 pounds of copper, brass, and bronze, and 425,000 pounds of iron.

Thus, commoners and royalty, alike, united in a war-time fervor of resistance to the economic blockade of sanctions voted by the League of Nations.

Mussolini Acts

These incidents were only part of the personally-led campaign of Premier Benito Mussolini. He summoned the heads of the Kingdom's fruit-and-vegetable growers' syndicate to his office in the historic Palazzo di Venezia to discuss the program for heightened home production as it applied to their vital fields.

He approved regulations to limit certain crops whose exportation has been halted by sanctions, and to grow others which formerly came from "sanctions" countries. The plan will affect every one of Italy's 3,646,000 farms.

Among editorial comments cabled to The Literary Digest from the European press was a bitter arraignment of the League by *Giornale d'Italia*, a Rome paper reputedly close to the Mussolini Government:

"The sanctions are more brutal and more insidious than real war, fought with loyalty and courage between armed forces, because they tend to strike at the civilian population, the women, aged, and children who earn honest bread by productive work. . . . If the League of Nations had a flag, it should be at half-mast, because to-day starts its sunset."

Umberto Notari, Italian novelist, and also columnist of the Turin *Gazzetta del Popolo*, was sure that poetry, love, and music would help Italy to resist the sanctions. As he wrote:

"Plutocratic peoples who eat five times a day like the British, and who would rave if they could not gorge themselves with creams, marmalades, roast beef, and whisky, can not get an idea of the extent of the resistance of a proletarian people.

"Granting that the worst will happen, we will not lack bread, salt, macaroni, cheese, wine, fruits, and vegetables, anyhow. Nor will we lack poetry, music, fine arts, love of our families, and the admiration and gratitude of our children to make our life happier under sanctions."

An English Forecast

In England, the Laborite *Daily Herald* gave this forecast of the actual working of the sanctions:

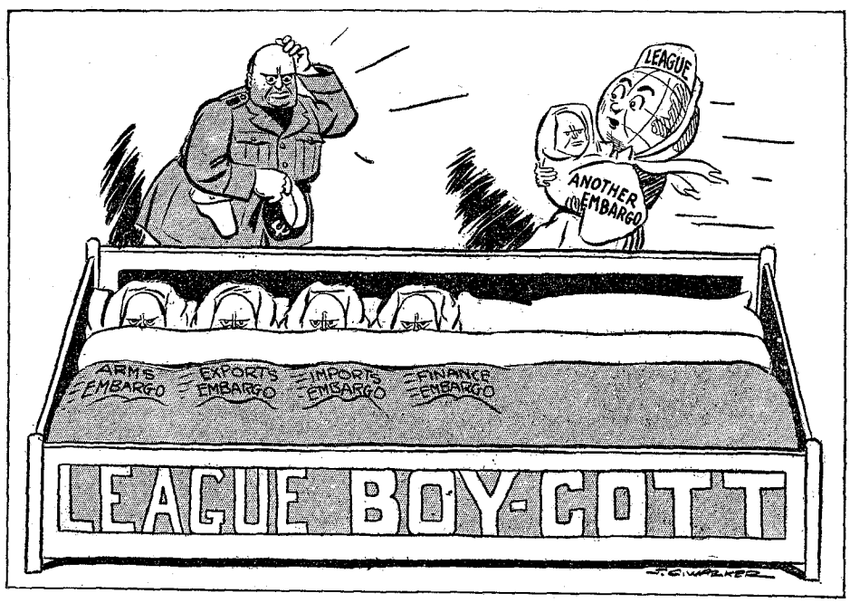
"Altho the sanctions thus far imposed may, in the long run, affect the internal situation in Italy so seriously that Mussolini may at last be compelled to stop the war, none imagines this is likely for many weeks or months to come. The war goes on with connivance-profits to countries supposed to be enforcing them. The oil-producing countries have the power to stop the war inside of a few weeks."

At Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that abnormal increases in the quantities of commodities exported to Italy or Ethiopia would force upon the United States the conclusion that those items are prime essential war-materials.

His announcement, at his press conference on November 23, resulted from an inquiry as to the attitude the State Department would take toward shipments of cotton to Italy. If cotton exports reached figures substantially in excess of those during recent periods, Secretary Hull said, cotton would have to be considered on the same basis as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap-iron, and scrap-steel, which he already had defined as war-essentials.

Meanwhile, Washington press dispatches related that the shipping industry of the United States had been warned last Friday by the Government, its principal creditor, to conform to the policies of the Administration regarding shipment of war-materials to Italy and Ethiopia.

But, as John Elliott cabled to the New York *Herald Tribune* from Paris, "any attempt by the League to deprive Italy of coal, and, especially, of oil, would be deemed by Mussolini's Government to be an act of war."



—And More to Come

—J. C. Walker in the South Wales Echo & Express *(Cardiff)*

Crafty, Wily Ethiopians

Noted for their primitive craftiness, Ethiopian troops last week turned up the neatest military stunt of the war to date. Separating six Italian tanks from the infantry, they rushed up and tossed gasoline upon them. Then they set them afire.

The Italians inside, already stifling with the heat, leaped out to surrender. "We do not fear tanks," said Wolde Giorgis, who thought up the idea overlooked by Europe in the World War. "Once we are near them, they are lost."

Ethiopians found an equal liking for Italian trucks, which they captured in large numbers on a different front after massacring their occupants. A column of their forces also started toward Eritrea as a counter-flanking move.

Meeting Losses

To meet these losses, the Italians reported they had engaged Ras Seyoum, heavy-visaged grandson of the late Emperor Johannes and commander of Tigré Province. But the next day the wily provincial King encircled the Italians and picked off several of the enemy before being beaten.

As Emperor Haile Selassie, frail, but defiant, returned from his aerial trip to the front near Harar, correspondents became convinced that Ethiopia was losing.

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Nazis' New Anti-Jewish Drive

Streicher Demands Extension of Racial-Purity Protection to Dolls; More Drastic "Ghetto Laws" and Economic Restrictions Ready

Julius Streicher, Jew-baiter-in-chief of the Hitlerian Third Reich, came out strongly last week with a demand that protection of German racial purity be extended to dolls and wax-figures. In his anti-Semitic weekly *Der Stuermer* (Munich) he belabored Jewish shopkeepers for showing "Aryan" dolls, and called it an "insult to German womanhood."

He advocated manufacture of "Hebraic" figures for Jewish show-rooms and that Jewish children be not permitted to play with golden-haired "Aryan" dolls.

About the time that Editor Streicher made this proposal Berlin dispatches announced that the anti-Jewish "ghetto laws," the pride and symbol of Nazi Kultur in the Third Reich, were about to be announced by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, and that they would be acquiesced in by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Economic Minister.

Drastic Restrictions

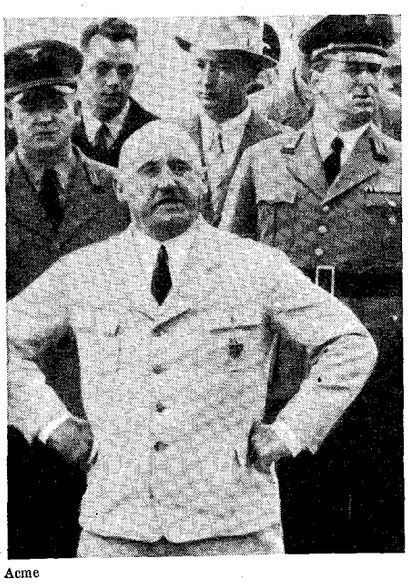
The economic restrictions on Jews were said to go beyond the anti-Jew laws passed by the Reichstag at Nuremberg on September 15.

According to the best available information, wrote Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, the economic laws are so drastic they will leave the Jews only a slim basis for a bare existence as second-class citizens without political rights and with inferior legal rights.

Every official act of the German Government with regard to the Jews, remarked the St. Louis *Times-Star*, becomes "more incredible than the last," and it noted that:

"Hitler's decree barring Jews from citizenship, forbidding them to marry 'Aryans' (whatever an Aryan may be), forbidding persons with one-quarter Jewish blood to marry others with the same amount or more of Jewish blood, forbidding 'Aryan' women under thirty-five years old to work as servants in Jewish homes—all this represents nothing less than a national distemper.

"It is out of keeping with the modern world, and perfectly in keeping with the Middle Ages."



Acme

Julius Streicher ordered Jewish dolls for Jews and "Aryan" dolls for Nazis

Ancient Magic

The phenomenon really goes back much farther than to the Middle Ages, this daily went on to say, and described it as "a resurrection of that ancient feature of religious magic, the scapegoat, by which all of the peoples' sins and troubles were attributed to some symbolic figure—an animal, still earlier a man—whose death or ritual punishment was supposed to free the people from their afflictions." In the Nazi world, *The Times-Star* then pointed out:

"The German Jews have been made a symbol of the economic and political causes of Germany's national troubles, and are being punished for them."

In the view of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* the Berlin Government in this series of decrees has written a new and depressing chapter in the decline of human liberty and it continued:

"Try as they may, the apologists for National Socialism can not paint a convincing picture of this policy as a renaissance of nationalism. Their action against one religious and racial grouping is the morbid expression of a defeatist philosophy, which knows but one way to unify a people—by singling out a defenseless minority and making it the target of oppression."

Terrorist Trial Wrecked

In old Roman-built Aix-en-Provence last week 2,000 black-helmeted French Mobile Guards leaned idly on riot guns.

Thirteen months after the Marseilles assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, three Croat suspects—Ivan Raitch, Zvonimir Pospichil and Mio Kralj—had gone on trial.

Being tried, tho *in absentia*, were two more Croats, who with the others, the State charged, were members of the secret Ustachi, Croat terrorist society. All, the prosecution hoped to prove, had accompanied Petrus Kalemen, the actual assassin—who was himself killed—to Marseilles to commit the political murders.

It remained for Georges Desbons, the tall, black-haired defense counsel, not only to wreck the trial, but to complete the picture by wrecking himself.

After three days of tumult, the case was put off till January. Ninety-six journalists and 180 witnesses dispersed glumly.

Selected by the National Croatian Society of Pittsburgh to defend the three suspects, Maître Desbons saw his fate turn on a small,

© International

Dr. Ante Pavelich, leader of the secret Ustachi, terrorist society

mysterious package which was turned over to the jury by Chief Justice de la Broise.

Inside it was a copy of the Paris weekly *Vendredi* (Friday), with an article underlined in blue pencil, and an accompanying note. The jury destroyed the package as of no importance.

To his protest the prosecution flung the charge that Desbons himself had sent the package. The lawyer shot back: "Liar!" Overruled by the court, he added: "This is republican justice!" His disbarment followed.

Desbons was dragged from the court by gendarmes, shouting, "I was disbarred by French justice in order to prevent damaging revelations of responsibility of certain foreign nations in the assassination." The article, he said, indicated the murder weapon had come from Italy.

His statement turned attention to Dr. Ante Pavelich, head of the powerful Ustachi, who from a comfortable niche in Italy, safe from extradition, kept a grapevine-like contact with the trial.

Hunter of Kings

Pavelich is a short, blocky, grim, unsmiling man "with a knobby face and an insulting eye," declared Lemuel F. Parton last week in the New York *Sun*. "He has three children, who live with their mother, in secret hiding places, mostly, while father is out hunting kings or conspiring in cellars or dodging gendarmes."

In Chicago Croatian independence leaders called a national congress to meet November 30 to discuss developments growing out of the Marseilles outrage.

The trial at Aix, commented the Croatian language newspaper *Hrvatski List* (New York), was used "more for a vindication of the Hungarian Government" than for the defense of the accused youths "or for an exposé of the terrible conditions prevailing in Croatia during the era of Alexander's dictatorship."

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Hyderabad's "Voice From the Sky"

Nizam's Business Agent Studies American Radio Methods; World's Wealthiest Man Buying Sets for Every Village of His State

Syed Mahboob Ali, heavy-set, business-like agent for His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, sailed from New York for England last week on the first stage of his homeward journey to Hyderabad, the richest and most populous British Indian State, with an area almost twice that of New York State, and a population of 15,000,000.

He had been in the United States to study American radio methods and equipment, coming here after he had visited most of the important stations in Europe. As wireless director for the Hyderabad Government, his mission has been to carry out the intention of the Nizam, reputedly the wealthiest man in the world, to present a radio set to every village in the State of His Exalted Highness in celebrating the twenty-fifth year of his reign next February.

Three powerful broadcasting stations will be built, each transmitting programs in the various languages spoken in his domain. The Nizam calls radio "the voice from the sky," and counts upon it to do much to educate his people.

Praise for America

Syed Ali praised American radio progress, and was generous enough during his stay in New York to tell the press that "there is no doubt that America is far in advance, in the technics of broadcasting," of the many other centers he had visited.

Syed Ali described His Exalted Highness as generous and genial, and said to a representative of The Literary Digest: "He has given millions to education and scholarships. Altho he is reputed to be the richest man in the world, he is easily accessible to everybody. He is a linguist and a great poet."

The Nizam set aside $500,000 to install community radio sets throughout his realm. Great as this sum is, it seems a trifle, when one considers the remark made of his possessions, that "the most fantastic stories in the 'Arabian Nights' pale into insignificance beside the true tales of his enormous wealth."

Wide World

Syed Mahboob Ali when he visited America to study radio methods

Acme

The Nizam of Hyderabad, very rich and determined to educate his people

Generous as he is to his people, a writer in *The Star* (London) once reported that on a tour through India he had heard many stories of the Nizam's meanness. Delhi, according to this informant, is alive with curious stories of His Exalted Highness—how he will bargain with sweetmeat-sellers; how, at the races, he once asked for some ice cream, only to storm at the price required by the vender; how invitations to dinner have been scrawled on the clean portions of paper torn from the bottom of old letters.

He never wastes a penny, according to a special correspondent of *The Sunday Express* (London), who related also that "he insists that before one of his suits, or a pair of shoes, is discarded from his wardrobe, he shall first inspect it. If the shoes can be mended, or the suit cleaned, they remain to be worn by him."

For all that—"The Nizam will head a subscription for any worthy object with a princely amount. He gave £35,000 toward the building of a mosque in London. He employs the best possible men in official positions in his State, and pays them lavish salaries."

Syed Ali told a London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* that in Hyderabad the radio will be devoted chiefly to—"Education in medical care, hygiene, and other subjects of immediate importance. Controversial politics will be kept out of the programs. . . ."

Urdu is the official language of Hyderabad, but three other languages, Mahrati, Telugu, and Kanarese are spoken locally, and this *Manchester Guardian* correspondent pointed out that:

"Hyderabad represents, in miniature, the broadcasting problem of India as a whole, in which several hundreds of languages are spoken. To overcome the difficulty, Hyderabad is to install four stations, and to broadcast in Mahrati from Aurangabad, in Kanarese from Gulburga, in Telugu from Warangal, and in Urdu and English from the City of Hyderabad itself."

Two M.P.'s Who Will Not Sit

There will be two permanently vacant seats in the House of Commons when Parliament meets on December 3. They belong to two Irish Nationalists, A. J. Mulvey and Patrick Cunningham, who were elected as Members of Parliament on the stipulation that they have nothing to do with it.

They will not go to Westminster to be sworn in, will not accept their salaries, and will not attempt to make speeches or cast votes on behalf of their constituents in County Tyrone and County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland.

Their constituency is the largest in the British Isles, according to Mr. Mulvey, and makes up about one-third of the six counties of Northern Ireland. They call themselves "abstentionists."

Mr. Mulvey, who edits a small Nationalist weekly newspaper at Omagh, County Tyrone, told a correspondent of the London *Evening Standard* (Ind.-Cons.):

"I have heard that we have puzzled people in England. They tell me that we abstentionists have been mistaken for abstainers from alcohol, or have been confused with the abolitionists who want to abolish capital punishment. Actually, of course, we represent the Roman Catholics of Northern Ireland, who want to see a united Ireland."

Chosen as Protest

Ever since the division of Ireland into the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland in 1920, Mr. Mulvey went on to say, his constituency and that of Mr. Cunningham have elected Nationalists to Westminster, who protested against the partition.

[The Irish Free State, a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, constituted under the Irish Free State Government Act of December 5, 1922, comprises about five-sixths of Ireland, having an area of 26,601 square miles, and a population in 1930 of about 2,945,000.]

Mr. Mulvey went on to explain to the representative of the London *Evening Standard* that:

"This time, the Republican Party decided that representation at Westminster was useless." Yet despite the fact that neither he nor Mr. Cunningham made any speeches, or held any meetings, they were elected in the general elections of November 14th. Mr. Cunningham, a lean and taciturn man of clear-cut ideas, told the correspondent:

"As for being an M.P., it doesn't interest me. I never wanted to be one. I only stood for election because I wanted to make this protest."

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"Nearest Human" of the Apes

Scientific Studies of Chimpanzees in Florida Colony Expected to Tell Man a Great Deal About His Origins; Twins' Reactions Shed New Light on Child Psychology

In a warm, artificially heated room, or scampering in the bright sun outside, two youngsters with old, wise eyes are facing a strange world at Orange Park, Florida.

They are Tom and Helene, the only undoubtedly genuine chimpanzee twins known to science. In the scientific world their mental and physical unfolding is watched even more eagerly than that of the more famous Dionne quintuplets.

And none watches more avidly, with shrewder scientific eye, than white-haired, scholarly Dr. Robert Mearns Yerkes, eleven of whose fifty-nine years have been passed in establishing the chimpanzee colony, now in Florida, into which Tom and Helene were born twenty-nine months ago. It is the only chimpanzee colony of its kind in the world—a laboratory for the study of creatures which are the most nearly human of the lower animals.

Last week Doctor Yerkes told the Harvey Society at the Academy of Medicine in New York that the population of this tiny transplanted corner of Africa had at last reached forty. The oldest is thirty-five; the youngest an infant of only a few weeks.

Started in Barn

In 1925 Doctor Yerkes, Professor of Psychobiology at Yale University, started the colony in an old barn at New Haven, Connecticut.

At the beginning he had four chimpanzees, and with his associates, carried on half a dozen lines of psychological, nutritional, and physical research with them. The original establishment was called the "Primate Laboratory." Its major purpose was to prove that chimpanzees could be raised for scientific purposes.

This was an old idea with Doctor Yerkes. In 1916 he wrote an article for *Science*, urging the establishment of an ape colony to provide subhuman animals for studies.

"I am wholly convinced," he wrote, "that the various medical sciences and medical practice have vastly more to gain . . . than any considerable number of medical experts imagine, from the persistent and ingenious use of the monkeys and anthropoid apes in experimental inquiry.

"Likewise, I am convinced that education and all other forms of social service will profit immeasurably from experimental studies of the fundamental instincts of the other primates and from thorough investigation of the forms of habit formation and of the characteristics of social relations. . . ."

Expensive Study

But studying chimpanzees is expensive. It was not until the Institute of Psychology was established at Yale in 1924 that Doctor Yerkes had an opportunity to use chimpanzees as his experimental animals. By the time his Primate Laboratory had been in existence four years, the results were so convincing that Yale University appointed a committee of eminent advisers, and raised money to establish the colony in Florida, as part of the Yale Laboratories of Comparative Psychobiology.

One of the most difficult tasks was to learn how to breed and rear these temperamental, near-human creatures. Doctor Yerkes received some valuable tips from Madame Rosalia Abreu, who had been raising apes and monkeys successfully in Havana, Cuba, for many years. The rest he and his staff learned by experience, with the advice of biologists, experienced animal trainers, and others.

The establishment at Orange Park is located on a tract of 200 acres, amid subtropical greenery. The climate there is excellent for grown chimpanzees, which can live most of the year comfortably without artificial heat. But the youngsters need heated quarters.

The first birth occurred at the colony in September, 1930. The following year there were two births. Since then, eleven other baby chimpanzees have arrived, and all except one are now alive and thriving. Tom and Helene appeared on June 26, 1933, and caused such a flurry that Doctor Yerkes sent a letter to *Science* to inform the scientific world of the event.

A Placid Mother

Their mother was Mona, more scientifically known as *Pan leucoprymnus*. Their father, *Pan vellerosus*, was one of the pioneer members of the colony. Mona was an experienced mother, having previously borne three babies.

The unexpected appearance of twins did not excite her; in fact, she seemed rather bored by this doubling-up of her maternal duties.

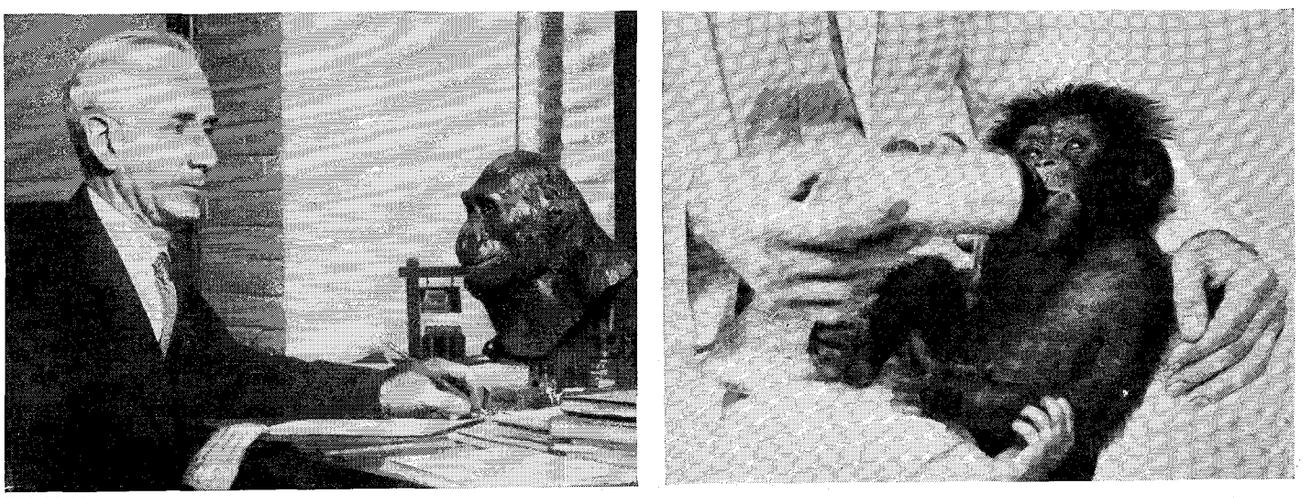
But she gave them good care, and was particularly gentle with tiny Helene, which was the weakling. This tenderness toward the frailer infant was of great interest, because, so far as is known, none of the lower animals ordinarily discriminates in favor of a weakling.

"Such discriminative attention . . . may be peculiar to the primates or to the anthropoid apes and man," suggested Doctor Yerkes and Michael I. Tomilin recently, in *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*.

Personality differences were as obvious in these chimpanzee twins as in any pair of human infants. Tom was always the adventurer, aggressive, eager, and playful. Helene, the mother's favorite, was timid, shy, and backward.

Like spoiled human children, when the chimpanzee infants failed to get what they wanted, they threw themselves on the floor and screamed. "Mona seldom could long resist this infantile appeal," the scientists observed. "Usually the infant won and peace was restored."

Last spring, on April 11, another event



Wide World photograph

Dr. Robert M. Yerkes and Young Peter, crown prince of the chimpanzee world, when he was two months old and bottle-fed

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occurred at the colony that interested the scientific world. A daughter of Mona gave birth to a son, the first "civilized" chimpanzee grandchild born of a captive-born mother. Young Peter (THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 29, 1935) is the crown prince of the chimpanzee world. He has the longest pedigree of any member of his race.

His mother was inexperienced and awkward (he was her first baby) and after a few hours he was put on a bottle; his diet a standard formula for human bottle-fed infants.

Humanity Suggested

In fact, everything about these creatures, says Doctor Yerkes, suggests humanity. The adults eat about the same foods as grown-up humans. They seem to have similar fundamental emotions. They even catch the same diseases, and this is one of the chief difficulties—to keep the animals from contracting the colds and other illnesses of their human keepers.

"Familiarity is said to breed contempt; it often breeds respect instead," wrote the Yale scientist in "Almost Human" (D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc.). "Perhaps as our ignorance disappears we shall also lose the prejudice which makes many feel that the study of the genetic relationship with monkeys or apes is belittling."

Freedom of Scholarship

The National Academy of Sciences is one of the most exclusive societies in the world. It has a membership limited by Congressional Act to 300. Election to membership is one of the highest honors open to American scientists. It was founded in 1863 by President Lincoln, as a means of obtaining for the embattled Union Government the best available scientific and technical information.

Last week, after seventy-two years, it forgot the enmity of the War Between the States and met for the first time in the territory of the Old South, at Charlottesville, Virginia, under the roof of an even older institution, the University of Virginia, founded in 1819 by Thomas Jefferson.

There the nation's elect in science presented and discussed fifty technical papers, and listened with varying emotions as Dr. Isaiah Bowman, scholarly, able President of Johns Hopkins University, cried out in the name of Thomas Jefferson against "oaths of allegiance" and such like strait-jacketing of academic freedom.

Already, he declared, twenty State Legislatures have passed or considered bills requiring the oath of allegiance from teachers or students; allow this movement to grow, and scientific ideals would be lost.

"An armed soldier to tell you when to take off your hat will follow," he warned. "This is the antithesis of that 'habit of freedom' which Jefferson extolled. It is the coercion of a people by fanatics, the tyranny of 'the few' that Jefferson feared, the wrath of Zeus against any who would school the race of men in every art, including the art of freedom."

Flutes· From Reed to Platinum

Science and Modern Alloys Are Making Over the Ancient Instruments of Music; Development Extends Over Thousands of Years

Georges Barrère and his platinum flute

Thousands of years ago a primitive musician played upon a flute of reed, and thereby started the wind-instrument industry, which now demands the best metals and alloys, and the finest technical assistance.

Thirty years ago practically all flutes, for example, were of wood. To-day, of 30,000 flute-players in the United States, it is said that only five use instruments of wood. Most of the others are of brass, nickel, or silver.

Last week one of the foremost of the flutists, suave, witty, bearded Georges Barrère, introduced a new metal into the musical world. He played in New York for an audience of music critics and scientists on a flute of platinum, alloyed with iridium.

Liquid Music

Slender, gleaming, made at a cost of more than $3,000, the new instrument poured forth liquid music, and made critics beam with pleasure.

Mr. Barrère has played flutes of wood, gold, and other materials, and was one of the earliest to introduce silver flutes in this country. He declared that the platinum flute had "greater brilliancy in the high register, a beautiful mellowness in the medium range, and a rich fulness in the lower tones."

This discovery was no surprize to scientists, who recalled that flutes of platinum were suggested years ago by Prof. Dayton Clarence Miller, Professor of Physics at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Professor Miller, an eminent physicist, is also an accomplished flutist. Thirty years ago he made an elaborate scientific test of various wind-instruments, and concluded that the tone depended not only on the shape and size of the instrument, but also upon the material from which it was made. The denser the material, the better the tone.

Flutes were then made mostly of wood. Professor Miller had flutes made of brass and silver, then of gold, each metal denser than the last, and found his theory true.

Since platinum is even denser than gold, he began a flute of that metal just before the War. The tube was drawn, but the instrument never completed. He will soon subject Mr. Barrère's platinum-iridium flute to tests to see how it compares scientifically with flutes of other materials.

He will have plenty of others with which to compare it. Professor Miller's flute collection is the most complete in the world, and now includes more than 1,300 instruments, made of wood, glass, lead, brass, nickel, gold, silver, and other materials.

"Instrument-makers," reported *The Technology Review* recently, "have tried many materials, ranging from the early use of sea shells, the horns and bones of animals, and wood, to clay, gold, silver, bronze, ivory, hard rubber, nickel, the newer plastics, and the modern metal alloys.

Intricate Designs

"In the making of wind-instruments . . . the manufacturer seeks materials which may be readily shaped to various intricate designs. . . . Wind-instruments are far more complicated than their appearance indicates. A saxophone, one of the most simple, has no fewer than 548 separate parts, with twenty-three tone-holes and fifty-three key-posts.

"French and Sousa horns are still more intricate. Some of them contain as much as seventeen feet of tubing."

The development of modern wind-instruments owes nearly as much to scientists as musicians. It is especially indebted to the genius of scientifically-minded Antoine Joseph Sax, the son of Charles Joseph Sax, a Belgian musical-instrument maker.

"The older Sax improved the clarionet, and the son, working with him, made so many contributions that he is known as the father of modern wind-instrument structure," recounted *The Technology Review*. "To those who think of the saxophone as a comparatively new instrument, it will be surprizing to learn that Antoine Sax designed it in 1848.

"Altho he worked chiefly in brass, Sax also made wood winds which became famous among European musicians. . . . He died in Paris in 1894, forty-one years ago, in poverty."

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Oxford Faith: Statesman's Hope

Open Confession Brings Spiritual Guidance; Norwegian Parliamentarian Points Lesson for World; Benedictions and Criticism

Wide World

Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman: His movement has spread through fifty countries

When he lay dying, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom of Upsala, Primate of Sweden, gave his blessing to the Oxford Group movement.

Last week, 3,000 people of all walks of life gathered in New York's historic Metropolitan Opera House to hear Carl Joachim Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament since 1926, and second in power only to King Haakon VII, testify that the Oxford Group had changed his own life and swept through Norway and Denmark like wildfire.

At noon of the same day Mr. Hambro told 300 bankers, lawyers, and business men at the Bankers' Club that Europe never would settle its problems until the statesmen themselves ceased their hypocrisy, and met on an equal basis of honesty and unselfishness in accordance with the fundamentals of Christian ethics.

The Oxford Group, or First Century Christian Fellowship, began more than twenty years ago, when Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman was Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Pennsylvania State College.

Open Confession

To Oxford University Doctor Buchman carried his method—open confession, "sin-sharing," and a "quiet time," or "two-way prayer with God," through which, it is claimed, comes spiritual guidance. The movement has spread through fifty countries.

Embraced in its membership are lords and ladies, former Communists, Socialists, Rhodes scholars, professors, ministers, bankers, brokers, and newspaper men.

Religious leaders have showered the movement with benedictions. Also it has received some criticism. More than two years ago Dr. Halford E. Luccock, Professor of Homiletics in the Yale University Divinity School, wrote in the now defunct *The World Tomorrow* that in place of the "moral majesty of the God of Jesus the emphasis on guidance in the most inconsequential details of etiquette and daily program expresses a conception of a deity almost completely absorbed in sending down hourly directions to his favorites."

Different testimony comes from the short, rotund, and merry-eyed President of the Norwegian Parliament:

"Here in America, your leading statesmen have ably diagnosed the fundamental national needs as a moral and spiritual renaissance. In Norway, our need is the same, and this past year, through the work of the Oxford Group, I have seen that need being adequately met for the first time in our history.

"But it is not enough for a country like mine to find such an experience. A great nation like America must demonstrate to the world that spiritual leadership which alone can save civilization."

Other speakers were Doctor Buchman and Carl Vrooman, of Bloomington, Illinois, who was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson.

"If you want to change the world on the outside," said Mr. Vrooman, "you have got to change yourself, and everybody else, on the inside, for the New Deal will lie not in the ballot-box, or in a popular uprising, but in the well-springs of the human will."

Wide World

Carl J. Hambro, President of Norwegian Parliament, convert to Buchmanism

"Schultz" at the Gate

Catholic Church's Acceptance of Dying Racketeer's Conversion

In the Bronx, New York, on August 6, 1902, a Jewish boy was born, said John A. Toomey, S. J., in an article in the Catholic weekly *America*. The article continued:

In Newark, New Jersey, on Wednesday evening, October 23, 1935, that same Jewish boy, Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, grown to man's estate, sat with three companions in the rear room of a tavern.

Over the intervening years he had become a power in the underworld. His income had rocketed up into the millions, while the operations of his concerns were linked by the police with crimes ranging from robberies and brutal assaults to cold-blooded murder. He was seated, this notorious character, going over accounts with his lieutenants.

Suddenly two grim-faced strangers stood in the doorway; their guns began to spit fire. Schultz staggered, lurched toward the door. Helping hands grasped him, rushed him to the hospital. In registering, he said he was of the Jewish faith.

Facing Eternity

The next morning, still conscious, he perceived he was face to face with eternity. "This is the journey's end," he kept repeating. "It's death for me."

He called for an attendant, asked him to get a Catholic priest. When the priest arrived, "Schultz" said he wanted to die a Catholic.

The priest baptized him; administered the last rites, and, a little later, "Schultz" died and was buried in a Catholic cemetery. The prayers of the Catholic Church rose on the air as his body was lowered into the grave.

The fact that "Schultz" had been received into the Catholic Church and bowed under its blessing roused a storm of protest. People . . . talked it over, shook their heads.

"If a guy like that can get to heaven there won't be anybody in hell." . . . The incident shocked and scandalized numbers of well-meaning people, even many Catholics.

To these thousands, glaring contradictions appeared to be involved. Here was the Catholic Church, which always had impressed on her children a horror of even the slightest sin; which had ceaselessly warned them concerning the danger of presuming on the chances of a death-bed conversion, which had ever inculcated high ideals in asceticism, in selflessness, in heroic virtue; here was the Catholic Church, beckoning into her fold a man who through his entire life had represented everything which the Church abhorred and condemned.

"Dutch Schultz" with the angels! "Dutch Schultz," whose beer-trucks once rumbled over the Bronx, whose gorillas blustered through the sidewalks! "Dutch Schultz" associating with the holy saints in Heaven!

(Continued on page 28)

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Warning to Liquor Industry

Federal Alcohol Administrator Cautions Dealers; Conference Orders Survey to Seek Solution of Evils; Dissatisfaction Is Wide-spread

© International

Acme

Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson of Ohio (left) *and Mrs. John S. Sheppard of New York, the only two women liquor officials in the United States*

When the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect it was predicted that the jails would empty. Actually there was no let-up in jail-building.

When repeal came, the Chicago *Daily News* recalls, the wets, too, began to promise empty jails. But during nearly two years of legalized liquor the jail business hasn't suffered materially. And there are some frank warnings to *John Barleycorn* to behave himself, lest prohibitionists resurrect the "noble experiment."

Repealers themselves take the liquor industry to task. Not long ago a delegation of liquor dealers found themselves in Washington with time on their hands. So they called on Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, head of the Federal Alcohol Administration, to pay their respects. They were surprized, and perhaps somewhat hurt, at his greeting. Press accounts reported that Hoyt told the visitors the liquor industry was not behaving. "The future of your business," he said, "is in your hands. . . . Abuse public sensibilities and you are headed for trouble."

Warnings Nation-wide

The liquor dealers didn't have to go to Washington to hear that, observes the Troy *Times Record*. "They can hear it in practically every town or city in the country."

They heard it in New York, which never was dry, during the second annual convention of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators.

"Let us not fool ourselves," said Harris Willingham, Associate Administrator, Federal Alcohol Administration, in his address. "The so-called dry sentiment of this country is not extinct. It is very much alive."

Tho he believes that virtually all the State control agencies are doing a better job in handling the liquor situation than was the rule during the prohibition era, Mark Graves, New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, said to the Conference: "I can not help but fear that certain unscrupulous elements within the liquor trade may so overplay their hands as to rouse people to demand the return of that entirely impractical 'noble experiment' which constituted the nucleus for much that was evil and wholly despicable."

After these warnings, the Conference voted to make a national survey of social conditions resulting from existing methods of liquor control. The committee in charge of the survey includes Commissioner R. McC. Bullington, of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of Virginia; Arthur J. Palmer, Director of the Beverage Tax Division of Wisconsin, and Mrs. John S. Sheppard, a member of the New York State Liquor Authority.

Serious Problems

"The most serious of the problems confronting State liquor control commissions," said Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, member of the Liquor Authority of Ohio, "are those in regard to protecting the younger generation, particularly those most affected by the depression." Mrs. Patterson is the only woman member of the Ohio Authority, and one of two women liquor officials in the United States, the other being Mrs. Sheppard.

"The group of young people affected, now between twenty and twenty-five," said Mrs. Patterson, "has grown up without the normal wholesome recreations of prosperous times. They are the challenge to every liquor-control board. They are the customers of cheap road-houses, filling-stations and other below-standard places. I am not talking about the well-to-do youngster who patronizes fashionable and cleanly places. The places I am talking about are not even hygienic."

"Because the expectation of 'temperance' has been disappointed," observes the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, "the W. C. T. U. and allied organizations are in a position to be much stronger in 1936 than they were in 1934."

For further warning, let the liquor dealers hear *The Christian Science Monitor's* ringing denunciation of "obnoxious radio advertising of hard liquor."

"Certain distillers have read the weather warnings of public defense for the home and so stay voluntarily off the air," observes the Boston daily, a daily which never publishes crime news. "Those still clinging to this type of advertising are running counter to strong currents of public opinion. But the history of the liquor trade shows that its zeal for profits has always nullified efforts of moderation in advertising."

Placing Human Rights First

Human rights were placed above all others in the discussions and report of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held last week in Philadelphia.

All the Board's guns were turned on Reno divorces, alleged drinking in the CCC camps, racial discrimination, discrepancies in ministerial stipends which allow some ministers to live in luxury while others hang on the edge of poverty, and on other ills which afflict the body social.

Good news heard was a forecast of the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church by 1939 and the prediction of a nation-wide boom in church-building.

"Christianity stands for service, goodwill, peace, and brotherhood," declared Dr. W. E. J. Gratz, of Chicago, Editor of the *Epworth Herald*, official publication of young Methodists. "It places human personality above mere property rights in every instance. Yet too many of our magazines to-day are entirely pagan."

Eighteen Bishops listened while Dr. Edwin D. Kohlstedt, Executive Secretary of the Board, read from his official report that "since the enactment of the six-weeks' residence law in Reno, Nevada, four years ago, divorce cases average 280 a month. In 1932 a total of 160,338 divorces were granted throughout the country.

"The need for general vigilance in safeguarding our social ideals is becoming daily more striking."

It was suggested that the time had come "when, for the sake of our future national welfare, such festering sore spots on the body politic as Reno and rival cities, engaged in the exploitation of this type of human weakness, for filthy lucre, ought to be curbed by the enactment of a Federal law which would not only insure uniform regulation of marriage and divorce throughout the United States, but also condition the legality of divorces secured in other countries by American citizens."

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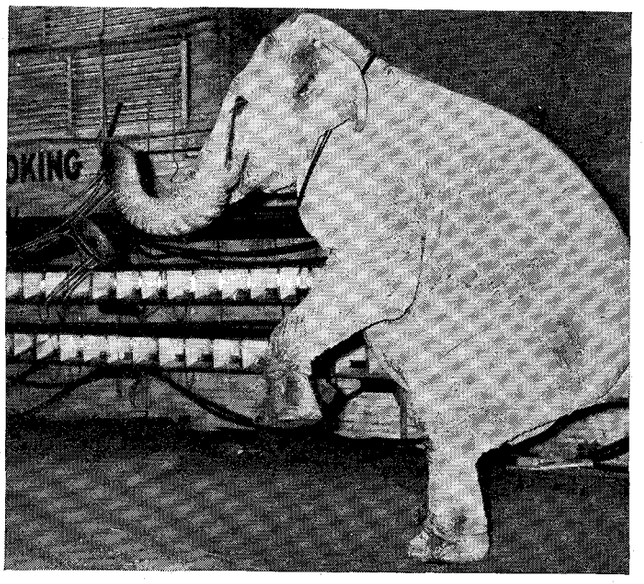
The Mantles of Ziegfeld and Barnum

Billy Rose, the Smallest Manager in the World, Produces "Jumbo," a Gargantuan Pageant of Song and Circus, and Critics Agree He Inherits the Thrones of Two Great Showmen



Martin Harris

The three Jumbos of "Jumbo": (Left to right) *Jimmy Durante, Paul Whiteman, and Big Rosie*

Sixteen weeks ago the staid and workaday citizens of the five placid boroughs of New York were startled to hear, in their several quiet neighborhoods, the sudden midnight trumpetings of elephants, the clatter of horses' hoofs, and the squeals of bewildered llamas. Now and then a chorus girl's shrill giggle was added to these jungle cries.

The startled citizens applied first to the zoo, by frantic telephone, inquiring whether there had been a wholesale delivery of the caged beasts. The zoo, with understandable asperity, replied that it wasn't accustomed to caging chorus girls. Stymied at the zoo, the sleepless men and women plagued the police and were told to go back to bed and forget about it.

Audacious Notion

No one, tossing in his Brooklyn bed, his Staten Island couch, his Queens Morris-chair or Manhattan hammock, cast his thoughts sixteen floors skyward to a bedizened pent-house on the roof of a Times Square office building. Up there, far into the night, drinking in the sounds by telephone, sat hunched the smallest producing theatrical manager in the world, tiny Billy Rose, toying audaciously with the notion of a combined circus-pageant-musical-comedy-and-May-pole rigadoon which would cost $300,000 and "bug" the eyes out of the most sophisticated sockets in town.

At street level, a block away, steam-fitters, concrete-mixers, riveters, steel-erectors, carpenters, splashing painters, and Albert Johnson, a mere baby of twenty-six with the rainbow whirling in his eyes, were reconstructing the ancient Hippodrome, a staid pile which had housed many a spectacle but none quite like this, nor so daft. Up to that moment, Master Rose had all the help he needed, the idea, the animals, the arena, and even a plot, furnished him by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. He lacked the $300,000.

Only momentarily frustrated, he counseled with John Hay Whitney and Mr. Whitney's sister, Mrs. Charles Shipman Payson. They agreed that he had a good idea if he could ever get it all assembled under one roof, and they underwrote the cost of the production. Later, some of their friends, taking fire from their enthusiasm, asked the right to help Mr. Rose out with a few shillings and were quickly obliged.

After twelve weeks, the riding master in Brooklyn reported that his horses and young women were ready. From the Bronx came word that the acrobats and aerialists were at the top of their form. From Staten Island couriers relayed the information that the beasts and chorus girls were in splendid fettle. From the third sub-basement of the Hippodrome, with its lifted face, came notice that Jimmy Durante, Gloria Grafton, Arthur Sinclair, and the principals were letter-perfect, and from Tin Pan Alley was bugled the advice that Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart had completed music and words.

Blows Silver Whistle

Mr. Rose blew a silver whistle and the units assembled. That was the night the walls of the Hippodrome bulged. The show, all under one roof, would have required a Prairie State for house-room. Rose had overestimated his cast by some 12,000 people and animals. Unfrightened, he began to prune away excess talent and announced an opening for Saturday night of the thirteenth week.

It was an impossible ambition. So was the fourteenth Saturday, the fifteenth, too. But on the sixteenth Saturday, cut to reasonable size, routined to play itself out within three hours, "Jumbo" opened to more sables and white ties than had assembled in one place since the coronation of the late Czar of Russia.

"Jumbo," an eye-smacking, exciting, and almost incredibly beautiful circus-musical play about two rival circuses straggling through the West, justifies the sixteen weeks of back-breaking rehearsal, justifies the heartaches and postponements, and definitely justifies the $300,000 that were poured into it in gallon lots. Broadway has not seen such a show in a generation, from the point of view of size, nor such a show, from the point of view of sheer beauty, since the late Florenz Ziegfeld performed his miracles.

Jokers Silenced

A thousand jokes were built up around the postponements and gigantic size of the production, but when its first public performance was over, the jokers had no more to say. The tiniest showman in existence had, somehow, provided the biggest show in town. And, like the Empire State Building, the largest that will come along for some time.

It is John Mason Brown, in the New York *Post,* who best sums up the eager cheers sounded by the critics:

"If you think the mastodon is extinct, you have only to travel to the Hippodrome to realize that at least so far as a theatrical endeavor is concerned, he still stalks the earth.

"His name is 'Jumbo.' And by sending him abroad in the impressive form that he has given him, Billy Rose has proved to a

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long-waiting world that he is the successor of two great showmen at one and the same time. On his head he has put the hat of the late Florenz Ziegfeld and around his shoulders he has wrapped the voluminous cape of the great P. T. Barnum himself."

"It is chockful of so many sorts of thrills," reports Gilbert Gabriel in the New York *American*, "musical, scenic, gymnastic, and humanitarian, it deserves endowment as an institution—as a Sixth Avenue refuge from whatever disappointments and disasters Broadway may suffer, now and next year and seventeen years to come."

Closing a long, detailed, enthusiastic review, Percy Hammond wrote for his readers in the New York *Herald Tribune:* "In case Mr. Rose has any doubts, he can take it from me that his new 'lunacy,' as he calls it, is a sane and exciting compound of opera, animal show, folk-drama, harlequinade, carnival, circus, extravaganza, and spectacle. If I have omitted anything from the catalog, he has my permission to put it in."

The madness of the show is provided by that shattering, daft clown, Jimmy Durante, who stacks all the madness of the show on one high peak when, attempting to kidnap Jumbo, a large, large elephant, he is stopped by an income-tax collector who growls: "Where are you going with that elephant?" and replies, with all the blandness of a man nowhere within sight of ten tons of beast: "What elephant?"

If "Jumbo" runs only as long as it rehearsed, it still will be a great show. The probabilities are that it will run much longer by months than that.

Bennington's Modern Theater

Important evidence of the growing stature of the collegiate theater, which in many instances also serves as a little theater for the community in which the college exists, comes from Bennington, Vermont, where the Trustees of Bennington College have accepted designs for a theater drawn by Arch Lauterer, member of the Department of Drama at the College.

"This is probably the first time," reports *Theater Arts Monthly*, "in which the man who will direct the work in drama and the production of plays at an American college has had the opportunity to design with entire freedom the theater he is to use, and to fit it both adequately and flexibly to the needs and the opportunities of college production and community service.

"Moreover, the architecture of the college is Colonial in feeling and design, in keeping with the style of the New England town in which it is situated and in whose life it plays a conspicuous part. Yet, the trustees felt not only that a modern design harmonized with the architecture and with the character of the country around, but that any design less modern would be wasteful for the fulfilment of the manifold purposes of a college theater."

Many in the commercial theater, actors and managers alike, believe that the future strength of the Broadway theater must come from experimentation in collegiate and community little theaters throughout the country.

Ever This Twain Is Met

World-Wide Tributes Paid on Centenary of Writer's Birth; Hannibal, Missouri, to Be Shrine; Mussolini Heads Movement

© 1935, by Walter Russell

Profile of Mark Twain from the central figure of Walter Russell's work

America's young authors passed a miserable seven days last week closing their ears to the din of a centenary celebration on a man whose career fitted no pattern they could recognize.

One hundred years ago, Samuel Clemens was born in Missouri. For thirty years he gave virtually no promise of the literary blaze he was to set alight. He was gray, fifty, and amiably casual about fame before his masterpiece, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," was published.

As Mark Twain, and famous, he passed long years writing propped up in bed, and was as proud that his villainously black cigars never scorched a counterpane as he was of the fact that no published page of his work ever horrified a pious reader.

His winning combination of simplicity, generous wisdom, and an unfetterable love for pranking with the great, turned the river boy into a beloved author whose work spread slowly but impressively beyond the borders of his country and brought about the veneration which justified the world-wide November centenary.

Whatever his lasting reputation for jokes, his career and the centenary are no joke to Hannibal, Missouri, the town to which he was taken when four years old and which gave him the originals of *Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, Nigger Jim,* and the other immortals in native prose. Hannibal intends not only to have the Walter Russell Memorial, a model of which now is on exhibition in the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York, but to make a museum collection.

"The interest stimulated during the centennial year," reads an editorial in the Hannibal *Courier-Post*, "has made the world Mark Twain conscious to a degree even greater than before.

"There should be a collection of Mark Twain's treasured belongings, manuscripts, relics and other articles, in a magnificent museum, and that should be in Hannibal."

There is no knowing whether these relics ever will go to Hannibal, but the proposed Memorial, to be erected by popular subscription, will, and to Mr. Russell, the sculptor, must go credit for one of the most impressive of the international tributes.

Others share this same militant interest, not the least of whom is Benito Mussolini, who last week let his attentions stray from war long enough to send a $200 check to the Memorial Fund for a proposed St. Louis monument. Mussolini, strangely enough, is Honorary President of this fund.

© 1935, by Walter Russell. Photographs courtesy of Grand Central Art Galleries

Huckleberry Finn (left) *and Mark Twain with* Tom Sawyer *in sculpture for Memorial*

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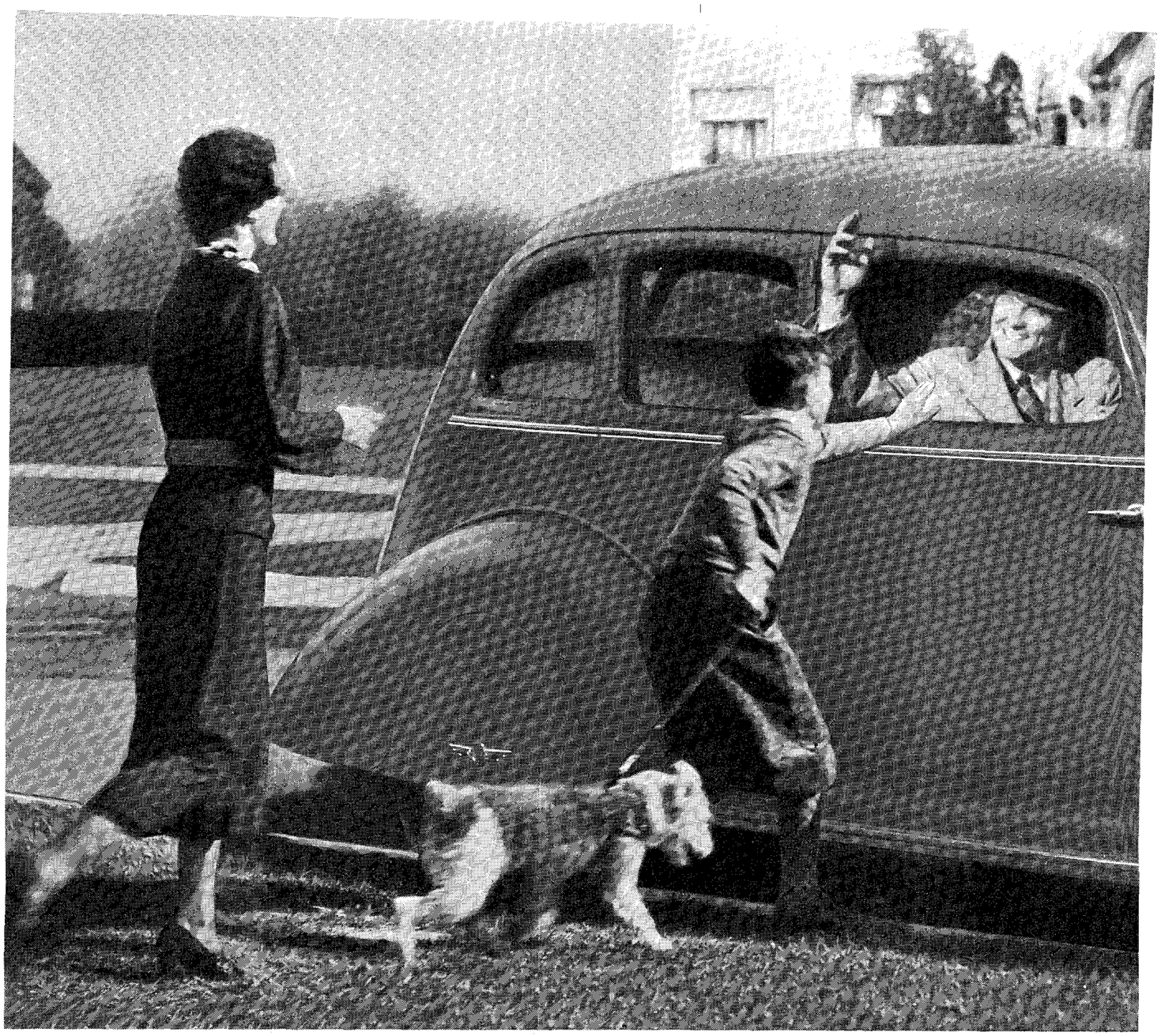
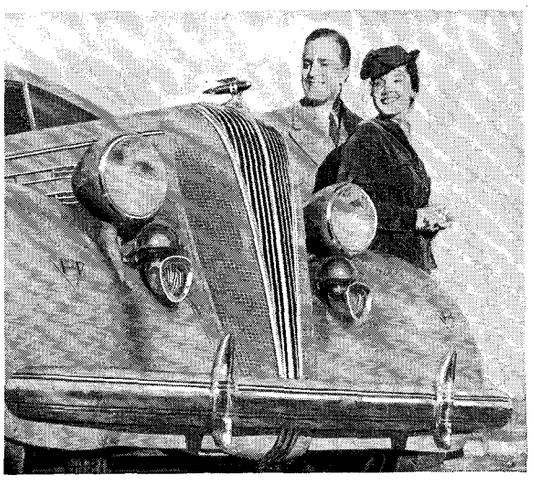


All over America this is happe



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News of the Book World

A Thousand Miles of Ethiopia. By Rosita Forbes. 386 pp. Illus. [New York: Lee Furman, Inc.; $3.50.]

Rosita Forbes, friend of the romantic desert sheiks and invader of the Central American jungle, who has from time to time offered interesting books concerning the far corners of the earth, revives for us her report on a trip through the empire of Haile Selassie that logged 1,090 miles.

Acme

Rosita Forbes, who brings her book on Ethiopia up to date

Field Marshal Viscount Allenby finds "wisdom" in these pages for "any prospective invader."

The present edition has been revised and a new preface written. The first edition had appeared in 1925, before Ethiopia became an international problem.

The author sketches a gloomy prospect for the children of the King of Kings.

Women's Rights

In Ethiopia, the mountain baby's "bottle" is a long cow's horn. The women have well-defined rights which no male would presume to usurp; yet these women may neither embroider nor sew, and basket-weaving is forbidden them.

Religious marriage is binding and not popular, tho the Feta Negast (Ethiopian legal system) lists rules for divorce based upon the necessities of the country. Thus, leprosy or elephantiasis is a legal ground; condemnation to a long term in the town lockup is another. Civil marriages are regulated by custom, as witness the curious restriction upon him who has married three times: he may attend communion only thrice each year.

A woman's husband is her first judge and his consent must be given before she can be brought to justice, but this does not relieve him of the responsibility for her fines. Blood feuds discourage higher crimes and misdemeanors.

These are a people obviously of another kidney than the whites and perhaps it is because Rosita Forbes made her arduous journey through the mountains before Italy seriously attempted their pacification that her book is so beguiling. It describes the Ethiopians as they are, rather than as Addis Ababa or Rome would have them be.

* * *

Cradle of the Storms. By Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J. 285 pp. [New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $3.]

Alaska rejoices in a Jesuit who is more often in parka and hip-boots than in his cassock and who has become known to scientists, Eskimos, thousands of college students and those interested in frontiers beyond their reach as the "Glacier Priest."

Father Hubbard's photographs are to be found in collections published each year as outstanding in the field of photography; the West Point Cadets look forward to his annual lecture with enthusiasm.

Father Talbot, Literary Editor of *America*, explains him, thus: "He does not court danger for danger itself, not for the thrill of it, the dare or the love or the vanity of it. He faces danger because it has to be faced for a higher end." And it might be added here that others than Alaskans will tell you Father Hubbard has added to the sum of human knowledge, with no neglect of his churchly duties.

There is no soft glamour about his North, such as one finds in the writings of Rockwell Kent, for instance. A peak of rock, capped by snow, is bait to his insatiable meteorological curiosity. He says: "We do not manufacture hairbreadth escapes and the like just for effect. We run into enough real ones, as it is, without having to look for them. Anyhow, the prose stopped the moment we pulled ourselves to the top of our Notre Dame Cathedral of the Sky, and the poetry began quite suddenly when we said our Hail Mary and allowed ourselves the first glimpse of the unknown." Conquest of the unexplored is the urge that drives him to further usefulness.

"Father Hubbard is one of the most colorful modern explorers," declares E. J. Healy, in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "and his tales of his last summer's work are as colorful as his personality. . . ."

Edward Frank Allen, in the New York *Times*, found the adventures of Father Hubbard made interesting reading "not only for their bearing on the science and thrill of exploration but for their warm human interest. . . . Father Hubbard has a more complete equipment than most explorers," he wrote, "for he sees beauty and wonder and humanity against this ample scientific background."

* * *

Mars His Idiot. By H. M. Tomlinson. 230 pp. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.)

War, like pestilence, drought, famine, or a crash on the Stock Exchange, is a bad thing, most agree. Here and there men on horseback sing the martial sagas of their race and make orations bristling with military defiance; but it is notable that they also are bound to have peace, so they say, tho they must shed blood to obtain it.

Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., the Glacier Priest, who writes of explorations

Mr. Tomlinson, with a great weariness, comes forward in "Mars His Idiot" to summon the professing peacemakers to do just that: make peace.

He is not blind to the temptations of war. He recognizes such forces as national egotism; the human passion for vengeance, and the driving will to rule. He appreciates that war, which all deplore except in fire-eating quarters, mobilizes the most noble of human virtues—self-sacrifice, the pursuit by the ranks of a pure if often mistaken ideal and a willing subjection to Spartan discipline for a greater community effort. But he sees in this foundry of human nobility an ugly paradox: that nations must kill to be virtuous.

"We've had as many antiwar books as there are dead leaves in the fall," writes Theodore Hall in the Washington *Post*, "yet 'Mars His Idiot' stands clear among them, superb, unforgetable. It rings out like military band-music. . . . If Mr. Tomlinson had written this in 1915, he would probably have been hanged by the neck until dead."

In the Washington *Star*, Mary-Carter Roberts tempered her enthusiasm. "He is a grand writer," she said, "and one hopes that, having uttered his observation, he will leave jeremiads to the prophets, of whom there are such large and willing throngs, and write another 'Sea and Jungle.'"

Worth Reading

From Death To Morning. By Thomas Wolfe. 304 pp. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50.) Being fourteen tales by the author of "Look Homeward, Angel" and "Of Time and the River."

Byron: The Years of Fame. By Peter Quennell. 314 pp. (New York: The Viking Press; $3.50.) Five important years in the life of Childe Harold, written gracefully, if also with the advantage that its subject cannot speak in rebuttal.

The Story of Huey P. Long. By Carleton Beals. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $2.50.) In which the late Kingfish is revealed as an apostle of an old "success" formula that did not die with him.

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Time for Bed

CHILDREN must have the proper amount of sleep in order to grow, to fight off disease, to become alert mentally and strong physically. Foremost child experts prescribe the definite amounts of sleep which children should have at various ages (shown in the chart). A child should be in the right frame of mind when he goes to bed. If he has been unduly excited, it is difficult for him to relax.

Adults, too, should have the proper amount of sleep. Each day they burn up tissue which rest helps to restore at night. During hours of physical and mental activity the body accumulates fatigue poisons which are thrown off in sleep.

Pain, worry, bad digestion are sleep-thieves. Prolonged loss of sleep makes one irritable and below par, mentally and physically. The tendency to insomnia may often be successfully combated in various ways—sometimes by taking a walk before going to bed—reading a non-exciting book—drinking a cup of hot milk, but above all, by learning to relax. Let go of every muscle, ease every tension, drop your problems until tomorrow and let yourself sink into the bed instead of holding yourself rigidly on top of it. Even though you do not actually go to sleep, such repose will bring a good measure of health repair. But when loss of sleep is persistent, a physician should be consulted.

Sleep sweeps away the mental cobwebs from tired brains, recharges wearied muscles, rebuilds worn tissue and gives the heart its nearest approach to rest. Send for a copy of our free booklet entitled "Sleep." Address Booklet Department 1235-L.

SLEEP REQUIRED BY THE AVERAGE CHILD

One of the most valuable things you can do for your child is to insist that he gets enough sleep. Make sure that he receives his full amount of Nature's great builder and restorer—sleep.

Age	*Hours of sleep needed*
At birth	20 to 22 hours*
At 6 months	16 to 18 hours*
At 1 year	14 to 16 hours*
2 to 5 years	13 to 15 hours*
6 to 7 "	12 hours
8 to 10 "	11 hours
11 to 12 "	10 to 11 hours
13 to 15 "	10 to 12 hours

*Including daytime sleep

(Compiled from U.S. Children's Bureau Folder 11, *"Why Sleep?"*)

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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On the Current Screen

Charles Laughton (left) *as Captain Bligh and Clark Gable as leader of the mutineers*

Every now and then Hollywood spends two years and two million dollars and ends up with something one could buy in a dime store for a nickel.

Every now and then Hollywood spends two years and two million dollars and ends up with a motion-picture so faithful to its source, so dramatically sound, that no critic can be found to raise a murmur of discontent. Such a picture is the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film version of "Mutiny on the Bounty," a rugged, often brutal and startling, but unwearyingly entertaining photoplay.

To be captious, it isn't a photoplay at all. It is pure motion-picture, a photographically lovely accomplishment certifying again that when properly, intelligently used, the camera reduces the theater to pedestrian proportion.

Frank Lloyd is a director who is at home in the medium of film, who is splendidly and gallantly at home in film as applied to cinemas of the sea. His now ancient triumph, "The Sea Hawk," is motion-picture history. It is not being unduly excited to report that his camera version of the Charles Nordhoff-James Norman Hall modern classic will establish new heights.

Harrowing Virility

Credit him with deliberately minimizing the opportunities to train his cameras on South Sea idylls and with centering all the dramatic force on the occurrences on the *Bounty* and its long-boats. There have been reports that some squeamish audiences have been distressed by the brutality in some of the scenes, that the suffering of the men was made unduly harrowing. The justification rises out of the nature of the story and the virility of it.

Remarking this, Chester B. Bahn in the Syracuse *Herald* writes:

"The picture is a stark tale of the sea, mesmeric in its absorbing depiction of naval tyranny and brutality in an age when humaneness before the mast was little known. To *Captain Bligh* (Charles Laughton), fear is preferable to willing loyalty, the lash to a word of praise. And yet, giving the devil his due, as it were, his seamanship and personal courage were not to be challenged. . . . Into *Bligh* Laughton pours every bit of his uncanny mastery of character; there is never a false motion, never a miscue. *Bligh* is not only master of *H.M.S. Bounty*, but of its story."

W. E. S. J. Martin in the Buffalo *Courier-Express* devotes much space to the grandeur of the picture and concludes:

"It is the screen's greatest achievement in years and, beyond all doubt, among its most important accomplishments since pictures became audible. It must rank high among 1935's ten best."

This same estimation, a notch higher, is made by Karl Krug in the Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*, who describes the film openly, without hesitation, as an "epic."

Dramatic Intensity

"Fine and unusual screen plays have come and gone in 1935," he continues, "but none touches in sheer magnitude and dramatic intensity this latest milestone in motion-picture history. Virile, rugged, tender, cruel, he-mannish and terrifying, 'Mutiny on the Bounty' is, up to now, the all-important photoplay of the current year, an almost sadistic, in spots, celluloid accounting of a great novel that will take its place with the immortal film sagas."

* * *

In the midst of a campaign to create lasting memorials to Will Rogers, the last motion-picture he ever made, "In Old Kentucky," has been released throughout the country. The same absence of morbidity which made audience reaction to "Steamboat 'Round the Bend" so remarkable, when that picture was shown soon after his death early this fall, is apparent now. Audiences in the West and New England are flocking to the film and reacting to it much as tho the comedian still were alive.

The picture is no different from any other Rogers film. He makes amiable jokes in it, he dances a little, he is ever a philosopher-clown, and his earthy goodness prevails over evil.

Elsie Finn in the Philadelphia *Record* comments on this ability of the picture to direct audience-minds away from death, and finds that "Rogers seldom tried harder to bring happiness to his followers than in 'In Old Kentucky.' Rogers seems to bring his whole career to a climax in this, his last performance. Heretofore, dialog was Rogers's forte. In 'In Old Kentucky' he shows screen audiences how to clown in movie language.

"Rogers has sung, danced, and blacked his face for your pleasure in the current film. Dancing, obviously, was a talent which waited to be discovered by Bill Robinson. The hot-footed 'Bojangles,' who has an important comedy part in the picture, took Rogers in hand and taught him a number of intricate tap-steps—which he executes in one of the funniest scenes in the film."

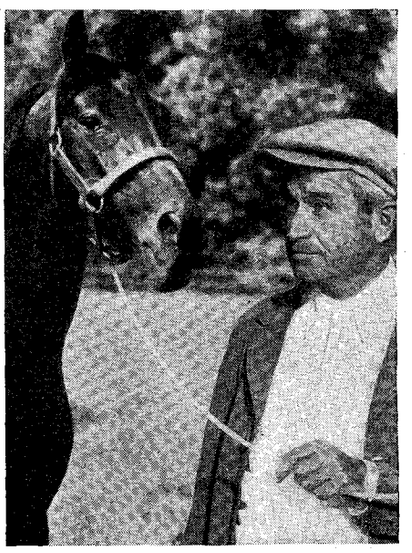
Feud Supplies Plot

The plot, as it always has been in this Charles T. Dazey story of the Blue Grass, is about a faithful trainer of horses for a snobbish family. Rogers is the trainer and Robinson is his man *Friday*. A feud between rival horse-breeders supplies the menace for the plot and the opportunity for Rogers to triumph over unworthy characters.

In Boston, *The Herald* discovered for itself that "so entertaining is it, indeed, that the spectator is carried along by the cheerful mood of the story and not until the end is suddenly overcome by the realization that there can be no more such films."

Concluding, Elinor Hughes in *The Herald* believes it to be "one of the best in the series of genial comedies provided for the gum-chewing, rope-twirling sage from Oklahoma."

It is this genial, warming note which, undoubtedly, will give impetus to the Memorial Fund.



Will Rogers playing his last film rôle as trainer in "In Old Kentucky"

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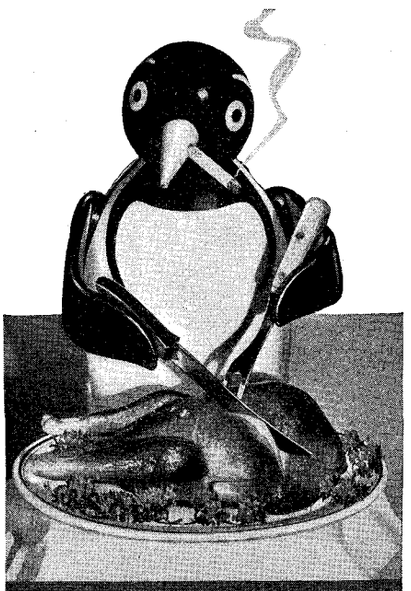

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Law and Order

Man's Justice to Woman in the Hills

Edith Maxwell's Conviction of Killing Father, and Drastic Sentence, Arouse Feminists, Who Raise Point of Women on Such a Jury

Edith Maxwell, a mountain-born girl with a modern education, walked into her father's rude cabin in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Wise, Virginia, just before midnight last July 21. Trigg Maxwell, swaying with rage, confronted his twenty-one-year-old daughter with a roar.

He had warned her to be back in the cabin by sundown. She had defied his authority. Her mother cowered in a corner, fearful of what might happen. She was justified. Two hours later, Maxwell lay dead on the floor, his skull battered by an old slipper wielded by the girl in a frenzy of fear and rebellion.

Before midnight she was locked up in the bleak Wise County jail, and had told the sheriff that she struck her father when he lunged at her with a butcher-knife. He had been drinking, she said, and had abused her and her mother; she could do nothing else but defend both of them.

No papers outside the borders of Virginia commented on the case next day. Four months later, her trial was a national cause. In that time the case of Edith Maxwell had become a symbol of modern youth's stand against the ancient, flinty laws of the hills which say that a father shall rule his family, and that unmarried women shall be indoors by sundown.

Jury Convicts

Last week, a jury of twelve men reared to think as her father thought convicted her, and she was sentenced to twenty-five years in prison.

"The trial," reports Universal Service, striving to establish the sociological significance of the case, "threw into sharp relief the age-old conflict between the old order and the new. In it were pitted the youth of these mountains, who have rebelled against the outworn mode of life in the somber and inflexible existence of the back woods."

Trigg Maxwell was not alone in deploring his daughter's independence. She had gone down out of the hills to study at the normal school in East Raeford. There, she learned to wear city clothes and fashionable shoes.

She also learned that a modern young woman of twenty-one, educated and capable, is regarded as mistress of her own life and conduct. She took the clothes and high heels, superficial signs of emancipation, back to the hills with her. She also took her new-found independence. When she was convicted, old men smiled triumphantly, and said that the verdict was "a lesson in what's sinful."

The United Press noted this reaction of the hill people, and described the "long, approving chorus of 'ahs' which rose in the court-room" when the jury filed back after a quick, short hour of deliberation. The court-room, filled with the sharp chirp of stiff, leather shoes, and the soft clack of munched tobacco, anticipated the verdict.

Yet the Cleveland *News*, commenting editorially, points out that only recently have children and young people been released from the ancient forms of parental discipline, and concludes:

"We doubt whether a Cuyahoga County jury would have returned a verdict of this severity."

The Winston-Salem *Journal*, writing from the South, yokes the Tennessee killing of a

Keystone

Edith Maxwell: Her trial caused feminist plea for fair play

Negro by five white men to the Maxwell case, and summons a point of view to cover both:

"Law and logic once held a conference, and agreed that under extreme provocation members of the human race are justified in taking the lives of others. Granting that justification hinges mainly upon self-defense, and that final judgment in each case rests upon complete evidence, would we give the benefit of the doubt to five husky white men who must needs kill one Negro who would attack them with a pebble, or to a desperate young woman attacked in her home by a drunken maniac?"

Feminists have hastened to the defense of the Maxwell girl. Her counsel intend to appeal her conviction, and behind them they will have the aroused opinions of important women who see clear wreckage of justice in the fact that the girl was tried by men of her father's generation and background, and that no women were on the jury.

Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, in the New York *World-Telegram*, calls for the National Woman's Party, the Civil Liberties Union, "and all other groups that care about justice without regard to sex to go to bat for a fair trial for Edith Maxwell."

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Nemesis of Racketeers

New York Investigator Trails Gangs Taking Millions' Toll

Last summer a bright, handsome, keen-eyed young man flashed on the moving-picture screen which is New York.

He had just been appointed to a Herculean task. His acceptance of the job evoked applause. It was applause such as old-time flicker fans reserved for the galloping U. S. Cavalry when the heroine, a sweet, brave smile on her sweet, brave face, was about to be scalped by whooping Indians, and the boys in blue arrived in the nick of time.

Many branches of business in New York, helpless and supine, long had been paying tribute to hordes of racketeers. There seemed no way out. Relief appeared unobtainable because of the reputed association of many of the gangsters with unscrupulous politicians. So New York paid, through devious methods, it is true, but still it paid, in graft and for "tribute," a sum estimated high in the millions.

Takes Up Cudgels

Then Thomas Edmund Dewey, a former United States District Attorney, with a reputation for law-enforcement behind him, was appointed, at the direction of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, a special prosecutor-investigator of the vice and crime rackets in Father Knickerbocker's town. As New York cheered, the thirty-three-old prosecutor with the photographically sensitive mind, for whom his birthplace, Owosso, Michigan, once predicted an operatic career, took up the cudgels against organized crime.

Twenty-two alleged extortioners, said to have resorted to physical violence on their helpless victims in some cases when the victims were delinquent in paying back loans or usurious interest, were trapped in his net. Convictions against these men have been obtained as fast as they have appeared in court. Fourteen had been convicted by November 22 and five sentenced to terms running as high as five years.

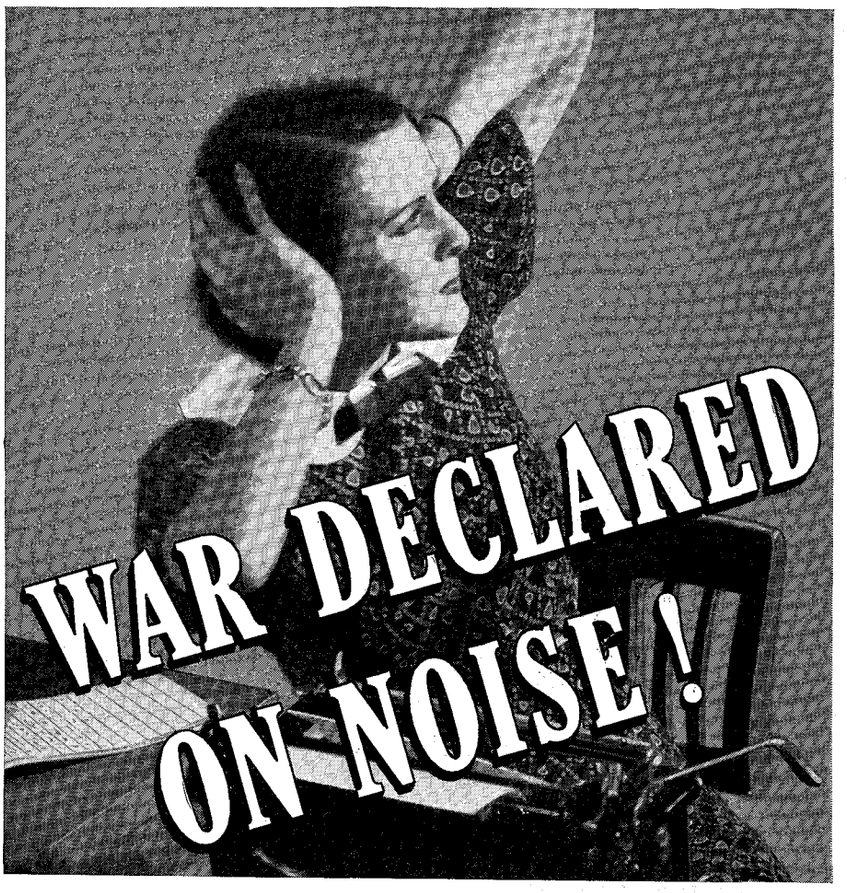
"Thousands of poverty-ridden clerks, taxi-chauffeurs, office boys, and men and women on home relief hailed the stroke with fervent joy," Meyer Berger commented in the New York *Times*.

"Many had suffered beatings or had lived in terror after ominous threats from the money-lenders that they would be slugged if they failed to meet the interest on their loans. . . .

Hero to Thousands

"If Thomas Dewey went no further with his silent investigation of the crime syndicates that levy an unofficial sales tax on the city's millions every day, he would still be a savior and hero to the thousands who were freed from the money-lenders. . . ."

And now, as John T. Flynn wrote in *Collier's*, "that young gentleman, able, even brilliant, fearless, ambitious, sits . . . laying out his lines of battle against the greatest army of crooks, blackguards, gangsters, murderers, and extortioners in the history of organized crime in America."



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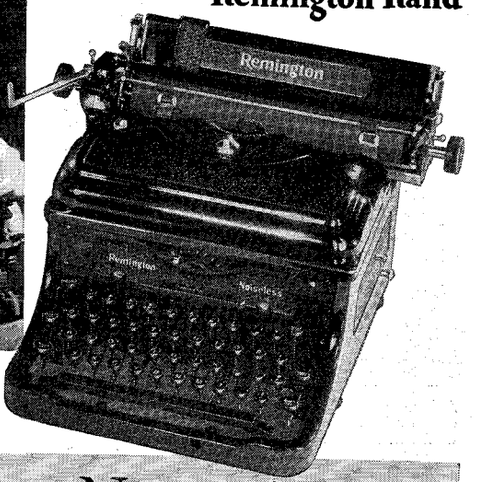

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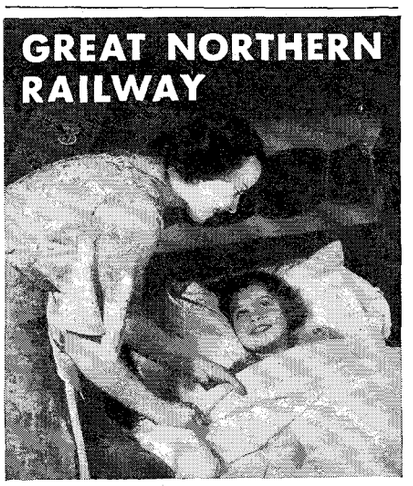

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Religion *— (Continued)*

"Schultz" at the Gate

(Continued from page 16)

He to get the same reward as valiant souls who have clung to the Faith through a ceaseless hurricane of trial and temptation. It seemed more than unjust. It seemed *ridiculous, preposterous, almost laughable.*

The One Capable Judge

But it may not be so laughable after all. There were a number of things not taken into account by the . . . judges. One little thing they missed completely was the fact that there is just One in the entire universe Who is capable of accurately judging the complex skein of a man's life. The influence of bad example, of environment in general: of heredity; the lack of religious training; the exact strength of temptations. . . . That One is God Almighty. No one else can even begin to do the job.

Another element that appeared to be fumbled was the interesting truth that the time of mercy for sinners does not expire until the moment of death; that there is no crime and no series of crime . . . which God will not forgive, this side of eternity, to the truly contrite of heart.

The dynamic power of Divine Grace to move the most obdurate heart to repentance was also omitted from the consideration. Indeed, the intimate and essential connection of grace with final salvation is widely overlooked. . . .

Other important bits of evidence were neglected as the clamorous verdict was reached: for example, the fact that nothing happens in this world without the permission of God. The reason "Schultz" was not killed instantly was because it was God's will that he be not killed instantly, and so he was conscious the morning after, and able to receive the grace of conversion, a grace that comes from God.

To Save His Soul

If "Schultz's" conversion was sincere, it means that God gave him a last chance to save his soul, and that "Dutch" took advantage of the offer. It does not mean that God, or His Church, condoned the evil life of "Schultz," but that . . . God judged he should be given another opportunity to save his soul. . . .

After all, Heaven belongs to God. If He wants "Dutch Schultz" to be there, it is difficult to see what we can do about it. Perhaps, instead of worrying about "Schultz," a somewhat more profitable occupation for us would be to do a little more worrying about our own salvation—to make sure we get there ourselves. We may not be given the opportunity for a death-bed repentance. Relatively few are given that chance.

And whether we meet "Schultz" in Heaven or not, there is one individual we are certain to encounter there; a gentleman who was in more or less the same line as "Schultz"—the Thief who, as he was dying on Calvary, asked the Man on the next Cross for forgiveness and who heard that Man say: "This day thou shalt be with Me in Paradise."

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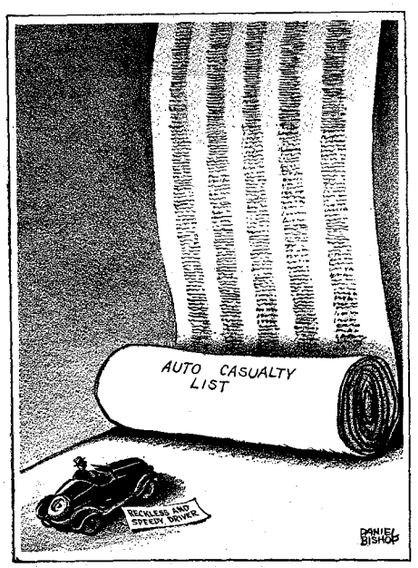
National Safety Drive

Roosevelt Calls Conference to End Peace-Time Casualties

The colossus of peace-time injury which annually in this country blights millions of lives and ends others in terms of 100,000 persons is now to be attacked head on.

Jolted by the astonishing records of death and injury in highways, homes, shops, mills, and mines, President Roosevelt has called for a conference to discuss "preservation of life and property on land and sea, and in the air."



There Are More Important Things to Save Than Time

—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

The duty of calling on "patriotic and widely known" citizens falls on Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper.

The President was not the first to be appalled. Newspapers and magazines, especially, since J. C. Furnas published his now widely-quoted article, "—And Sudden Death," in *Reader's Digest,* have agitated vigorously against the soaring toll of accidents, particularly automobile accidents.

The brilliant Furnas essay was written in bold language. Reprinted in millions, its influence caused Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey to write an article on the safety values of an automobile. Since then, editorials and articles have been printed endlessly.

These, in the main, centered on mishaps by automobiles, yet of the 9,700,000 persons injured in this country annually more than 5,000,000 receive their injuries in the home.

Industrial accidents account for more than 3,000,000, leaving the automobile responsible for approximately one million injuries.

Riding the tide of popularity of articles describing accidents in candid terms, newspapers have begun describing local motor accidents with emphasis on the horror of the details.

This has moved *Editor and Publisher* to warn that excess candor can be as damaging to public accident consciousness as understatement.

What's the Name, Please?

Alfaro — Colon E., Minister from Ecuador, and Ricardo J., Minister from Panama—in Spanish, each is *al-far'ro.*

Blanchet—Minister from Haiti—with nasal *n, blahn-shay'.*

Bordenave—Minister from Paraguay —*ave* as in *Ave Maria: bor-den-ah'vay.*

Boström—Minister from Sweden—*ö* = *o* in *word;* hence, *boo'ström.*

Calderon—Ambassador from Spain —*cal* as in *Calvin: cal-de-rone'.*

Finot—Minister from Bolivia—silent *t,* and *i* of *finance: fi-no'.*

Gonzalez - Zeledon — Minister from Costa Rica—each *o* as in *son,* each *e* as in *sell: gon-zah'lez ze-le-don'.*

Järnefelt—Minister from Finland—*a* as in *narrow: yar'ne-felt.*

Morgenstierne—Minister from Norway—it becomes almost *mor'gen-steer''ne.*

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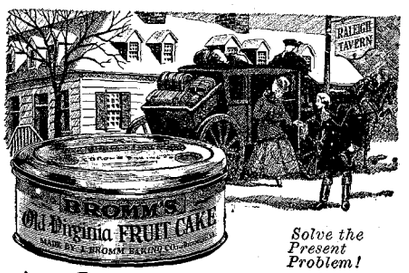

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The Open Forum

Bouquets

Sir:—I was brought up on THE DIGEST and noticed with regret its change of presentation of material. After careful examination of the current issue I am more than pleased to renew my acquaintance with an old friend.

MARY FRANCES BURNSIDE.
Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Sir:—Like several writers in "The Open Forum," I think I see indications that you are returning to the policy which made THE DIGEST a unique joy and treasure to its readers during the 'teens, 'twenties and early 'thirties.

If in the next six months it regains its former excellence I shall be glad to read it for another twenty-five years.

JENNIE BARD DUGDALE.
Waynesboro, Virginia.

Slight Error

Sir:—In your article on Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., in the issue of November 16, I find this clause: "His father having been a Congressman before him, and his grandfather Secretary of State for the eight years of Grant's two terms." This is an error.

E. B. Washburne served as the first Secretary of State in the Grant Cabinet, Hamilton Fish serving in that capacity, 1873 to 1877.

LOUIS T. VALLE, JR.
Allenton, Missouri.

[Elihu Benjamin Washburne was appointed Secretary of State by President Grant and the appointment was approved by the Senate March 5, 1869. But because of ill health Washburne resigned in less than a week. On March 11, 1869, he was succeeded by Hamilton Fish, who served the full two terms minus six days. —*Editor.*]

Whither?

Sir:—Recently we observed Armistice Day, which commemorated the seventeenth anniversary of "the end of the war to end wars." Yet at that same time the Italians, one of the allies, were bitterly fighting the innocent Ethiopians in Africa; and Japan, another ally, had just launched 2,000 troops into China, in preparation to usurp all of the North China territory.

The irony of it.

Not as a pacifist, but a clear-thinking, intelligent student, I ask, where are we headed for —and can we prevent it?

A. W. SCHRAUDENBACH, JR.
Fox Lake, Illinois.

Constitution

Sir:—I have read rather carefully the series of articles appearing recently in THE DIGEST edited by your staff, on the subject of our Federal Constitution.

It should be a matter of more than passing interest to know that no court of any other nation than ours has the power to nullify an act of its Parliament. For a nation assuming to be founded upon the underlying principle of representative government, to allow a court, not elected by the people, to arrogate unto itself such a function as it has assumed, is not without its absurd and serious implications.

F. A. GOOD.
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sir:—Apparently Geoffrey Steel and R. H. Forbes share similar views in regard to the Constitution as an unknown and unheard of piece of literature to the American Public. In the issue of November 16 of THE LITERARY DIGEST they make the astonishing suggestion of printing in this weekly magazine the Constitution of the United States.

To Mr. Steel and Mr. Forbes and to such readers as believe that this absurd idea "would prove of great interest" and "satisfy a general demand" I would strongly recommend their children's history books in which they will be greatly delighted (if not amazed) to discover the great document in glaring, unmistakable print.

CHARLES P. UMIMA.
Eccles, West Virginia.

Relief and Dole

Sir:—A few days ago I saw about twenty men "working" on a government relief-job. There is no need to recount how diligently they *were not* working, as this is by now a national joke.

However, I was impressed with the attitude of this "working gang." It seemed to me that they resented being made "boondogglers." As much as I detest the out-and-out dole, I do think that giving them a handout would have been better for the pride of these twenty men, than to make them waste time doing nothing to collect that which they themselves knew they hadn't earned. If they were granted the same amount of money in the form of a dole they could at least hide their shame in private. It would not be necessary to lean on a shovel all day and make a public show of themselves.

The Voice in the Wilderness
—*Elderman in the Washington Post*

Surely it must be possible to find projects that are worth while. We have had enough of this filling in an empty lot one week, only to dig it out the next. Some very worth-while achievements have been accomplished. Why can't they be emulated throughout the country?

MARTIN W. HOFFMAN.
Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Oaths

Sir:—I have been a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST off and on for over forty years.

During this time we have made wonderful progress in some ways, especially in inventions, but in government as I see it we are a failure. We have progressed (?) so far that we are demanding of our public school teachers an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Think of it.

If we are going into the oath business why not require of every person in the United States an oath to keep the Ten Commandments and consider corporations as individuals? I am inclined to believe it would help to bring back prosperity and keep it here.

D. C. KRATZ.
Marysville, California.

Sir:—The teachers' oath bills are unconstitutional under Article VI, Part B of our Constitution, which requires only Presidents, Governors, State, and National legislators and judges to take oath, and these are elected by the people, while teachers and professors are not.

Kalamazoo, Michigan. ERNEST NEIL.

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Current Events

November 18.—State's Fair Trade Act held void by Justice Frederick P. Close of Supreme Court at White Plains, New York; "loss leaders" are upheld.

Fairfield Osborn, Jr., New York State Director of the National Youth Administration, resigns because funds for proposed projects had been held up and many projects not approved by Washington, causing delay.

Slot-machines become legal again in Miami, Florida, as Circuit Judge H. F. Atkinson dissolves injunction against licensing them.

Shipping, banking, and business leaders attending National Foreign Trade Council convention at Houston, Texas, express enthusiasm over trade agreement with Canada.

November 19.—Norman H. Davis named by President Roosevelt as chairman of delegation to represent United States at Naval limitation conference in London on December 6. Other delegates, aside from technical experts, are Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, and William Phillips, Under Secretary of State.

A total of $563,000,000 in foreign gold has come into United States since September 16, pushing reserves in Federal Reserve Banks to $5,800,000,000, or more than $3,000,000,000 in excess of requirements.

Ten million dollars made available to National Youth Administration for work-projects under its program.

Year of celebration of centennial of birth of Mark Twain ends with dinner at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Characters in tableau program. Half the world joins in celebration.

November 20.—United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, challenges Public Utility Holding Company Act by refusing to obey its provisions; action based on ruling of Federal Judge William C. Coleman, who held Act unconstitutional at Baltimore on November 7.

New York's first venture in public housing field, low-rental apartments on lower East Side, to open with ceremonies on December 3.

Sixteen New Deal foes picked by Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of Republican National Committee, to raise funds for 1936 campaign; William B. Bell, president of American Cyanamid Company, elected Chairman of Finance Committee.

Henry Wittmer, a pioneer in oil industry in Pittsburgh area, dies at his home in Pittsburgh.

George McAneny, President of Title Guarantee & Trust Company, elected President of Board of Directors for World's Fair to be held in 1939-'40 at Flushing Meadows Park, Queens, New York.

November 21.—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, calls on oil producers to halt further shipments of petroleum to Italy.

North Carolina unit withdraws from Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. because of latter's "apparent hostility" to Roosevelt Administration; Columbia, South Carolina, Chamber recently withdrew for similar reason.

Olympics boycott asked by 138 Protestant clergymen and educators; Dr. W. Russell Bowie, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick made statement on behalf of signatories.

Four children burned to death in West Orange, New Jersey; oil-stove fire trapped them in their bedroom.

Louisiana wood-chopper "strikes gold" in old oak log; finds snuff bottle imbedded in log contains between five and six hundred dollars.

Repeal of prohibition in Kentucky sustained; Judge J. C. Jones rules that repeal amendment ratified by voters at November 5 election covered only one subject and hence had been submitted constitutionally.

Dr. A. B. Dinwiddie, President of Tulane University since 1918, dies of heart disease in New Orleans.

Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, dies unexpectedly in his Bronx home, giving Tammany control of Board of Estimate.

November 22.—America's greatest commercial sea-plane, Pan American Airway's *China Clipper*, leaves Alameda, California, on first scheduled trans-pacific air-mail flight; plane bound for Honolulu, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Guam, and Philippines carrying more than a ton of mail.

Two streams of fiery lava from Mokuaweowe, crater of Mauna Loa, advance steadily on Hilo and Kona Coast of Hawaii; all available deputies of United States Forestry Service mobilized for emergency.

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Not a Candidate, Just a Coach

—Darling in the New York Herald Tribune

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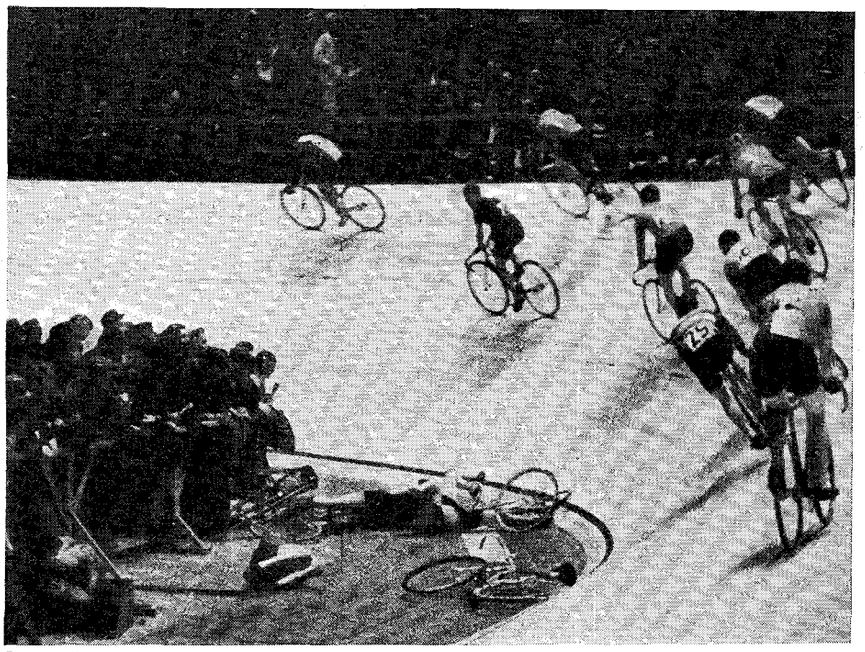
"Daffy Whirl" on Wheels

Six-Day Bicycle Race, Bore to Some and Thrill to Others, Baffling Mystery to Uninitiated; Loud-Speaker Brings Enlightenment to Befuddled Spectators

One of the most curious recent developments in sports has been the wide-spread use of the loud-speaker for the benefit of enthusiastic, but slightly confused, spectators.

The loud-speaker is used with increasing frequency at football games in this country. It will be used again next week in New York City during the fifty-ninth international six-day bicycle race from December 1 to December 7. Without it, the thousands of bike-addicts who watch this sport would be plunged into a pit of befuddlement.



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Hooking, sliding, tumbling, or just spills. Four six-day bike racers participating in a feature that wakes up the customers, shakes up the contestants

Paul Gallico, of the New York *Daily News*, who once dubbed the races "the traveling daffy-house" in a *Vanity Fair* article, wrote in his syndicated newspaper column that "I will never know as long as I live why the crowds jam the house to see that nightmare because at no time does it ever make the slightest sense.

Leaders a Mystery

"The bike race to-day is absolute hash. When the jamming is on, the track is full of riders, some who are in the race and some who are waiting for the pick-up. It is absolutely impossible to tell who is leading in a sprint, who is lapping, who is being lapped.

"After about fifteen minutes of this helter-skelter mixup, the mechanical voice announces that such-and-such teams have gained a lap, and that such-and-such team is now in the lead. Nobody but the scorers actually saw them do it, because as soon as a jam starts, there is no head or tail to the race.

"Everybody rides around just like in a nightmare, all lines of competition seem to be broken down, everybody rides just as fast as he can for as long as he can and then waits for the announcer to tell him what he has done. . . . To-day I find the six-day bike race the biggest bore in all sports."

No bore to the thousands of bike-fans who sit up all night to watch these races, whether they are held in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or California, the sport draws well enough to keep the promoter's books firmly in the black.

John Chapman, promoter of the biggest professional bike-races, pays the riders their salaries—star teams receive from $5,000 to $7,000 a race and the others are paid by the day—chooses their team-mates for them to prevent winning monopolies, and sets up rules which insure "a race which will be won solely through the speed, skill, and endurance of the successful ones."

According to Gallico, every professional rider in the business depends for a living "upon the little gray, semibald man who wears a white string necktie, a battered slouch hat, and baggy clothes." Some of them, notably Alfred Letourner, the little Frenchman with the large head who makes about $25,000 a year, have found their Chapman connection profitable.

Next week the champion riders of America, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Canada, and Australia will crawl, jam, and spill in the huge wooden saucer that squats under the arc-lights in Madison Square Garden.

One member of a team always is on the track, and the longest rest-period for one of the riders is two and a half hours. No member can ride more than a total of twelve hours a day.

The foreign riders—they include Gottfried Kurtgen, Germany; Bobby Echevaria, Spain; Ewald Wissel, Germany; Torchy Peden, British Columbia; Franz Alexander, Belgium; Pietro Malmesi, Italy, and Gustave Putsfeld, Germany—all speak French.

Sneer at Superstitions

Most of the riders insist they are fatalists and sneer at superstitions of baseball players and prize fighters, but refuse to wear green jerseys and the number "thirteen."

The race begins on Sunday night. Fifteen teams, two men to a team, are entered. Four hours out of every twenty-four are devoted to series of sprints and the winners are awarded points. The race is won by the stealing of laps, a phenomenon that turns the house into a screaming, shrieking institution for bike-lunatics. The crowds come partly for the spills, but in the history of the sport only one rider, a Scotchman named Urban MacDonald, ever has been killed.

Altho the riders cover from 2,300 to 2,400 miles a race, they gain weight by the end of the week and are in better condition than at the start.

Modest Order

Many of the riders devour fourteen meals a day. In his *Vanity Fair* article, Gallico listed the "brobdingnagian grocery and meat order placed by the management at the start of the *fiesta*, calculated to satisfy thirty men over a period of 144 hours." A partial summary:

Twelve sides of beef, 500 steaks, 400 chickens, 600 pounds of lamb chops (favorite food), ten boiled hams, fifty pounds of bacon, three barrels of potatoes, four of beans, four of spinach.

Seventy pounds of prunes, two barrels of apples, 1,000 oranges, 300 grapefruit, 300 dozen eggs, 700 quarts of milk, seventy-five pounds of coffee, fifty pounds of butter, 250 pounds of sugar, twenty pounds of oatmeal, fifty pounds of rice, 200 heads of lettuce, fifty quarts of tomatoes, and twenty-five heads of cabbage, not to mention celery by the car-load, and canned vegetables by the case-load.

A greenhorn going into the Garden during a bike-race has no idea of what is happening until the announcer drones his weary voice through the loud-speaker. Even then, the newcomer to this sport, which Frank Graham of the New York *Sun* calls a "daffy whirl," is likely still to be hazy about it. It is the only sport in the world which one can watch day and night without going to bed. Some customers have been known to watch the entire week.

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Sport Shots

Ball and Pickpockets: Baseball-trade rumors shot out of Dayton, Ohio, last week. Unconfirmed, but dubbed "reliable," they included reports that Bob Quinn would serve as General Manager of Boston's unhappy Braves; that Al Simmons, blasting Chicago White Sox outfielder, would play for the Detroit Tigers next year; that, if Jimmy Foxx didn't remain with the Philadelphia Athletics, he would go to the White Sox; that Frank Higgins of the Athletics would play third-base for the New York Yankees next year.

The minor-league meeting at Dayton drew most of the important baseball men, including Harry Grabiner, Vice-President of the Chicago White Sox. It also drew several pickpockets who managed to take $380 from Grabiner's wallet.

* * *

Billiards: Welker Cochran went forty-five innings with Willie Hoppe last week to win the world's three-cushion billiard championship, fifty to forty-six. The crowd rooted hard for Hoppe, who missed a dozen title-winning shots which were too hard for him.

The new champion plays an orthodox game, is thirty-nine, lives in San Francisco, and played billiards first at eight. Self-confident to the point of arrogance, Cochran is the least popular of the top-notch billiardists. He hates autograph-hounds and photographers, and has no hobbies.

* * *

Theory: For years the sprints have been dominated by Negro track stars. Jesse Owens, Eulace Peacock, Ben Johnson, Ralph Metcalfe, and Eddie Tolan regularly have snapped the tape ahead of white runners. Howard Drew, national sprint champion in 1912, was one of the first of the great Negro sprinters.

Last week, Dr. Reginald James Stroud, writing in *The Amateur Athlete,* declared the reason for Negro supremacy was one of superior anatomy. The Negro has a "more forward pitch in his pelvic bones, and a more forward hang of the thigh.

"This pitch gives an average of four inches each step in short dashes greater than a white boy who uses the same amount of power, the muscle lift of the anterior thigh-group being more easily accomplished because the ball-and-socket joint is tilted slightly more forward."

* * *

Indignation: Carl Snavely, coach of the University of North Carolina eleven, whose Rose Bowl hopes were smashed, 25-0, by Duke on November 16, reputedly is one of the best amateur movie cameramen in the country.

Last week, the undergraduate paper at Chapel Hill attacked as "ungentlemanly and unethical" the practise of Duke scouts who took motion-pictures of the Tar Heels. Wallace Wade, Coach of Duke, admitted camera-scouting, but denied there was any agreement against it.

Snavely had no comment to make except that he had "never used motion-pictures for scouting purposes."

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Finance and Industry

Trade-Pact Controversy Bubbles

Administration Defends Agreement with Canada; Opponents Cry "Sold Down the River"; Press Defends and Assails Treaty

Controversy over the Canadian-American trade agreement raged throughout the country last week.

Administration officials rushed to defend the pact which President Roosevelt predicted would double the commerce between the two nations within two years.

Opponents quickly chorused a cry of

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"sold down the river." Astute political observers visioned a possible tariff issue for the coming year's elections.

"A brisk tariff battle on old, but not orthodox, lines may be shaping up for next year," noted the Boston *News Bureau* (Ind.). "It might handily divert considerable energy and emotion from some more troublesome issues."

Protests Noted

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a formal statement, maintained that, thus far, "probably 85 per cent. of the press of the nation" supports the treaty. "No one doubts the broad economic benefits which will result to the nation as a whole. From the standpoint of both agriculture and industry, the soundness of this trade agreement is clear."

The internationally minded Cabinet member noted a number of protests, "confined almost entirely to professional partizan politicians, or to some of the specially privileged individuals benefiting from excessive tariff rates."

He pointed out that we lost markets for some $1,200,000,000 of our farm surpluses from 1927 to 1933.

"If we can not sell surpluses abroad," he declared, "we must inescapably restrict our production to our domestic consuming capacity. This means new waves of unemployment, and a permanent dole to many millions on a steadily increasing basis."

"The new bargain with Canada is gratifying because it is so comprehensive," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) observed. "It lowers Canadian imposts on nearly 800 commodities and articles sold abroad by American firms. In return, American tariffs have been reduced on about 100 classifications of merchandise."

Quotas and Cuts

The United States, within fixed quotas, cut duties on cattle, cream, seed-potatoes, lumber, some timber, and other products. It granted reductions on hay, horses, live poultry, cheddar cheese, halibut, and minor fish. It slashed the impost on whisky aged four years or more in the wood, from $5 to $2.50 a gallon, whether Scotch, Irish, rye, or Bourbon.

Canada cut duties on many agricultural products, including fresh fruits, vegetables, and wheat. It jettisoned the duties charged on American magazines and periodicals entering that country. It cut imports on cotton fabrics and reduced levies on automobiles and parts, machinery, and much industrial equipment. Oranges got on the free list for parts of the year.

"The Canadian treaty is apparently the Administration's peace-offering to the politically hostile industrial East, just as the AAA was its gift to the West," the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.) commented.

"The tariff can not be kept upon the plane of broad national policy," the Omaha *Morning World-Herald* (Dem.) decided, "but is ever reduced to the status of a local issue."

Lumber Affected

"By far the largest exportable surplus of Canadian lumber is that produced in British Columbia," wailed the Portland *Morning Oregonian* (Ind.-Rep.). "In type and quality it is directly in competition with that manufactured in Oregon and Washington, the chief industrial product of these two States. . . . Lumber-workers in British Columbia may be paid as low as twenty-five cents per hour; the minimum rate in Oregon and Washington is fifty cents and the average 62.6 cents. . . . It seems inconceivable that President Roosevelt would strike such a blow at work and wages in any section of the country, which must inevitably follow reduction of the lumber tariff. . . ."

The Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) granted that "for the time being" California's citrus and wine-growing industries would benefit. But it warned California agriculture and fruit-growing industries that their turn for a cut might come next.

"More reciprocity treaties of the same kind may very easily put them in competition in the Eastern markets with cheap-labor, Sicilian lemons, and Spanish grapes. Once the break in the tariff wall is made, it will be an easy matter to extend it."

Minnesota agriculture suffers in two par-

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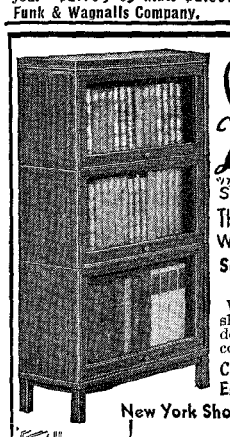

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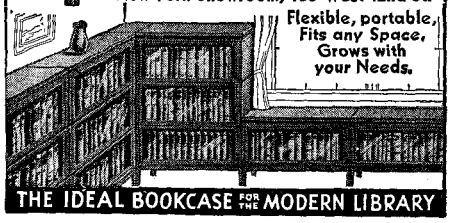

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ticular cases, declared the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "The most important is the reduction in tariff on 750,000 bushels of seed-potatoes a year. This will certainly injure the Northern Minnesota seed-potato industry. The other case is that of the tariff reduction on 1,500,000 gallons of cream a year. This concession may diminish the market for Minnesota cream in the East."

But *The Pioneer Press* urged "calm consideration" of the whole treaty: "Minnesota can and must fight for its industries, as in the case of the seed-potato growers and the dairy-farmers. But this much is sure—politically inspired hysteria . . . will hurt more than it will help."

On the other hand, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Ind.) found that "the trade agreement which this country has entered into with Canada represents a flagrant betrayal of the American dairy-industry."

Under high Canadian tariffs, commented the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) many New England firms had set up branch factories in Canada to hold the Dominion markets. "Speaking for New England alone," *The Republican* declared, "one may say that this reciprocity agreement should put a stop to the branch-factory movement, much to the advantage of New England industry."

The Boston *Herald* (Rep.) found that Canadian duty-cuts on American textiles "should have a stimulating effect in New England. Its proximity to Canada will offset to some extent the advantage which Southern mills have in low manufacturing costs."

Manufacturing Cheers

Many manufacturing centers chortled over the good news. "Ohio is to benefit directly," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) rejoiced. Reductions of from 8 to 100 per cent. were granted on a score of iron and steel products, and the mills in this State will share in the drive to regain the $67,523,000 market which they once had in Canada.

On the Dominion side of the border, the Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Cons.) endeavored to sum up Canadian opinion:

"There is a definite impression in most quarters that Canada has given more than it has received. A number of our important manufacturing industries will have to try to get along with a lower protection than they have heretofore enjoyed, and there is danger that this will lead to an increase in unemployment in many industrial centers."

In Great Britain, which has trade advantages with Canada under the Ottawa pacts, the treaty caused little comment.

"It does not appear," said *The Manchester Guardian* (Lib.), "that the tariff concessions offered will put the United States manufacturers in a position to compete unfairly with this country, altho preference for British goods is obviously diminished."

From a broader viewpoint the Liberal *News Chronicle* (London) hoped that "the admirable example thus set will be widely and speedily imitated. For the 'spite-fences' of economic nationalism are not confined to the frontier of Canada and the United States. Their effect on either side of the Atlantic is the same."

Utilities: Hornet's Nest Stirred

Editorial Discussion Over Hutton's "Gang-Up" Call, but "Feelings" About New Deal Have Been Modified, Writer Explains

Edward F. Hutton: He changed "Let's gang up" to "Let's get together"

Edward F. Hutton, forthright Chairman of the Board of General Foods Corporation, stirred up an editorial hornet's nest last week.

In an article published in *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, dealing with the Government's effort to abolish utility holding companies, Mr. Hutton declared:

"I know little or nothing about public utility management or public utility operation. . . .

"But I . . . know that . . . the vast national wealth of this country has been built on the structure of the holding company. . . .

"All industry, big and little, has a stake in this controversy between the Administration and the public utilities. . . . The utilities have the right to demand the support of industry, of insurance, of banking, and of the American people in this death struggle in which they are engaged. . . .

Mr. Hutton, ill at his home in South Carolina, heard echoes of the hullabaloo. In a telegram to New York newspapers, he said a speech made by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper before the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America (The Literary Digest, November 23) had "entirely changed" his "feelings about the attitude of the Administration toward business." He told the editors he wrote the article last summer, before Congress adjourned, and asserted he would have withdrawn it if he had not been ill.

The phrase, "Let's gang up," he explained, "is an expression that I have used ever since my boyhood days, and all I had in mind to say was, 'Let's get together.' "

Meanwhile, the fight between the Administration and the utility holding companies reached a stage of bitter warfare. Directors of the United Gas Improvement Company, meeting at Philadelphia, announced the company's decision to refuse to register under the Public Utility Act as the December 1 deadline approached. Officials of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York said neither the company nor its subsidiaries would register.

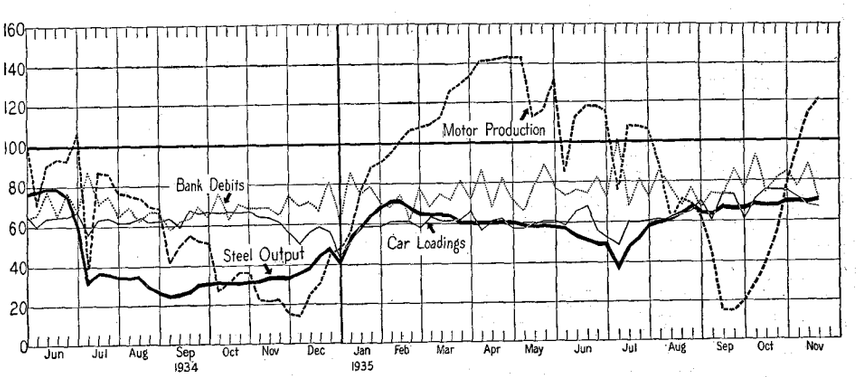
Pride, Profits, and Portables

James H. Rand, Jr., President and Board Chairman of Remington Rand, Inc., announced last week that his company's preliminary earnings for the seven months ended October 31 leaped more than 100 per cent. from the $534,389 figure set last year. They shot up to $1,170,099.

"Few, if any, domestic manufacturing industries are more dependent upon foreign business than the office-appliance industry," observed *Barron's Financial Weekly*, recently.

Remington Rand, heretofore, has been no exception to the rule. But, in October, earnings from domestic sales exceeded those derived from foreign markets for the first time in the company's history.

Commenting on current sales, Mr. Rand said that for the first time sales of his noiseless portable typewriters exceed those of his company's standard portables.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ended November 16

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The Cost of a Job

Ford Plant Investment Reaches $9,007 for Each Employee

How much does a job cost a company? Every one knows that the wage paid the worker is only one item. Factories must be built to work in; machinery and tools must be supplied to work with; and materials to be transformed into the finished product must be furnished.

"In the Ford Motor Company the cost of setting up an average job where a man can work is $9,007.37," declared William J. Cameron, round-faced radio spokesman for Henry Ford's automobile company, last week. He revealed in detail the divisions of a job's cost.

"The Ford Motor Company finds that for each employee at work, $2,008.55 is needed for real estate and buildings. The average cost of equipping a job with the necessary machinery is $2,670.59. Merchandise and supplies, the material on which the man and machine work, must be kept at a constant average value of $664.78 for each job. You have spent $5,344 on the job already.

Ready Cash Needed

"Of course there are other things—taxes must be paid, or there would be no factory at all. And to keep up necessary stock from day to day, pay wages promptly, generate the electrical power for each employed man to use, and maintain the operation of the shop between the time goods are produced and the time money for them begins to come in, requires a sum of ready cash. Besides this, tools are always wearing out and needing replacement. And altogether, these costs run into another $3,663.

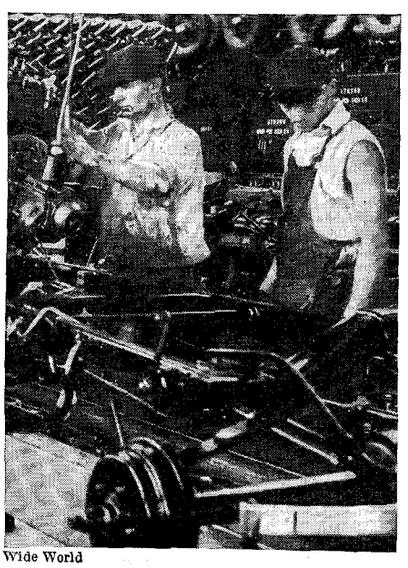
"Thus it takes $9,007 to set up a job—and that is a remarkably low figure, because of the number of jobs involved."

The Ford Motor Company, he disclosed, found that for the year ended last September 30, its revenue from total sales divided by the number of employees amounted to $6,979.49 a worker. Admittedly, he said, if income were all profit, $6,900 on a $9,000 investment every year would be a big yield.

Fully 94 per cent. of it, said the Ford spokesman, has gone for wages and materials; and after taxes and depreciation were paid, about one and one-half per cent. remained for the company.

This meant, according to Mr. Cameron, that for the year ended September 30, the Ford Motor Company received 1½ cents out of every dollar of revenues from sales. Wages, materials, taxes, and other expense items ate up the rest.

"One whole year's operation of the average job," Mr. Cameron revealed, "paid $1,468.85 to the employee who operated it, and paid $111 to the company that invested $9,000 to establish and maintain it."



Wide World

Each job in the Ford plant represents heavy original investment

Business Notes

J. Pierpont Morgan, returning from Europe on the Cunard-White Star liner *Berengaria*, reached New York last week. In his cabin, the international banker chatted about grouse shooting in Scotland, the rare beauty of the heather, and his preference in guns. He patted the head of Drift, his brown Labrador retriever, and he answered questions:

Would the recent rise in the stock market help bring prosperity?

"I don't think a bull market makes for prosperity. It didn't a few years ago, at least it didn't for me, and more than a few others."

Do you think that England is on the way to business recovery?

"I do. Business is prospering over there because the Government lets it alone, and does not double up the taxes on it. People here do not realize that, if a firm goes ahead and increases its business, eight months of the results are taken away in taxes—which is not much encouragement to work."

Do you think Mr. Roosevelt will be re-elected?

"It's not time yet to worry about that. Really, you know more about it than I do."

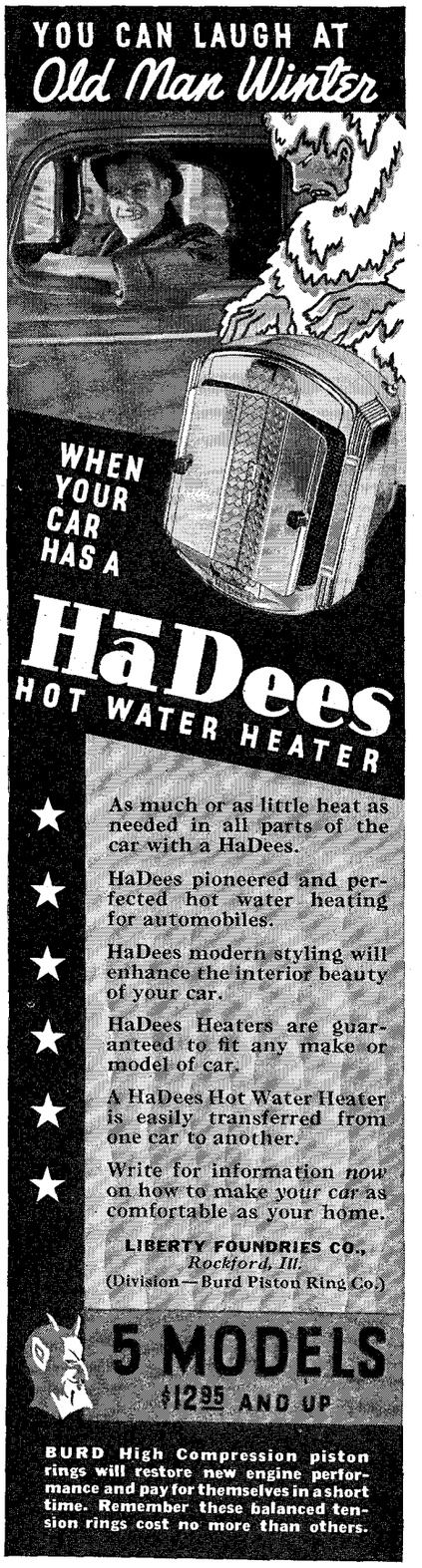
* * *

Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., chemical concern, declared last week a special dividend in the form of one-fifty-fifth of a share of General Motors common stock to each share of du Pont common. Shareholders of record the day before Thanksgiving will receive the dividend two days after Christmas.

Directors also voted the regular quarterly dividends of ninety cents a share on the common, and $1.50 a share on the debenture stock.

The special dividend, requiring about 200,000 shares of General Motors common, amounts to a melon of more than $11,000,000 at closing prices for the stock on the day of the directors' meeting. On this basis, the distribution is worth about $110 to each holder of 100 shares of du Pont common.

The New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) noted that "if du Pont sold the temporary investment it would incur income taxes on the profits realized; these will be avoided by distributing the stock directly to du Pont stockholders."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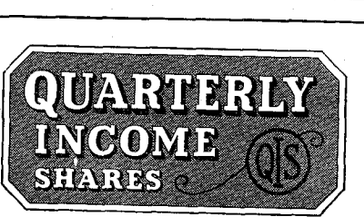

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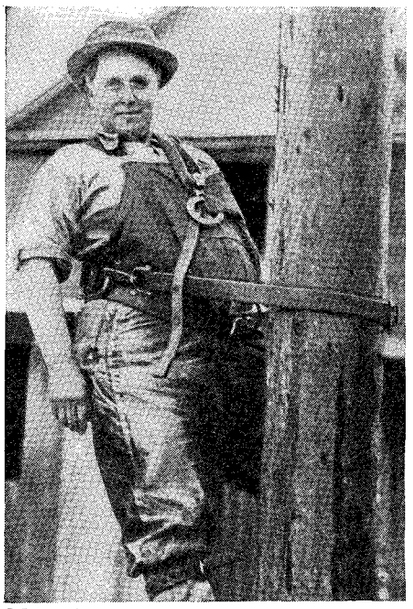

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Mrs. Nell Wheelock, who gave up women's work for a man's job in Seattle

Boris, Boston

Susan Sturgis, Boston banker, who believes in self-reliance in business

Symbol of the New World's opening for women to-day, the picture of Miss Edna Smith, youthful bacteriological technician in the Bureau of Public Health Service at Washington, appears on the cover of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Science is offering more and more opportunities every day to women. Nor is business lagging in the same respect. As in science women have already made careers in business, some climbing to the heights.

Miss Hattie Carnegie, who creates, builds, and markets beautiful clothes for American women, is one example. She began her business life as a helper in a millinery establishment. To-day she is the active force in the great world-known organization.

Mrs. Nell Wheelock, once a New York nurse, quit to go out West. At fifty-nine, hale, hearty, ebullient, she is now doing a real he-man's job, as head of a log-towing business.

Miss Susan B. Sturgis is a banker. In Boston she is Assistant Branch Manager of the First National Bank. Recently she was elected President of the Association of Bank Women. When seventeen she was alone in a strange foreign country without friends; found she could stand on her own feet, and has been on them ever since.

Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum became interested in department store work as a hobby. For two years she served in an advisory capacity, with Bonwit Teller, Inc., New York. She introduced many innovations, and was chosen President of the company last year.

President of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Miss Mary Dillon rose from a small beginning. She is the first woman to become President of a public utilities corporation.

First President of a large company, Mrs. Josephine Wuppermann at eighty-four is still actively directing the affairs of the Angostura-Wuppermann Corporation.

Pictures of other prominent women in all fields will appear in future issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Whose pictures do our readers suggest we run?

Wide World

Hattie Carnegie, whose New York fashion creations out-Paris the modes of Paris

Acme

Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum: Her management took a department store out of the red

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Mary Dillon, President of a utility company, and surprized her success should create more interest than a man's

Keystone

Mrs. Josephine Wuppermann: Her General-Manager son says her bitters business is a "one-woman proposition"

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Toscanini to Keep Baton

Recognizes No Stars But Those in Heaven; Conducts Entire Operas From Memory; Puts Artistic Pleasure Above His Fees

A rumor that he contemplated retiring as general musical director of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society was spiked last week by temperamental, fiery, Signor Arturo Toscanini with all the vigor he showed in his climb to fame forty-nine years ago.

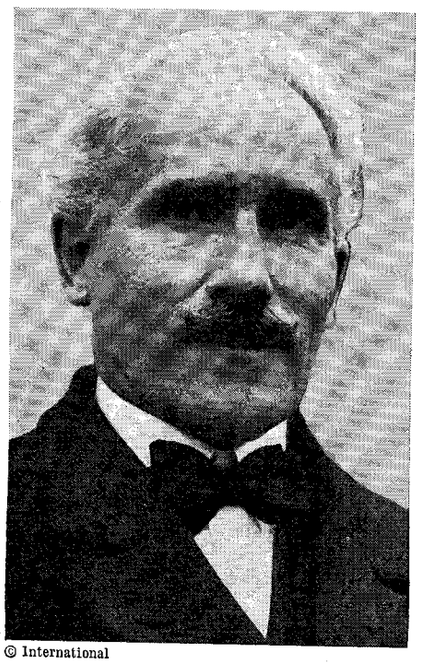
Nineteen years old then, he was a member of the Rio de Janeiro opera orchestra. As the curtain was about to go up on "Aïda" the regular conductor, fearful of a too critical audience, was found to have fled. Toscanini assumed the baton and astounded his listeners by directing perfectly—from memory. From then on he was destined to become one of the few men whom the world regards as a genius.

To-day, for all the stories about him, he wears none of the trappings of the musical idol. His thinning, unruly, gray hair is brushed back from a high forehead. His eyes are hazel—green with flashes of brown.

His nose, above a fairly close-clipped, graying mustache, is slightly Roman in shape, the nostrils thin and sensitive. He chews this mustache constantly, and often keeps his left hand on his hip when conducting. He never smokes and does not like others to smoke in his presence. He is fond of wines, Chianti and champagne, and indulges in them moderately.

Dominating Figure

Thin and short, he holds himself so erect that always he is a dominating figure. His complexion is delicate, and in repose very white. He has been likened to an eighteenth century ballet-master. Simplicity and precision are the key-notes of his attire. He walks gracefully with short steps, on small feet.



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Arturo Toscanini: His modesty is as great as his musical genius

He is deeply superstitious, carries talismans and charms, and is afraid of Fridays. He doesn't like flowers brought back-stage to himself; says they're for the dead—and prima donnas. When nervous he bites his nails. At rehearsals he breaks numbers of batons. He is a strict disciplinarian.

Once when conducting at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, during a rehearsal, he engaged in a famous passage at arms with Geraldine Farrar, then at the height of her fame.

Annoyed at his manner, she stopped the rehearsal. "Maestro," she cried angrily, "I am the star of this performance—not you."

"Madame," he replied, "there are no stars in my performances. There are stars only in heaven."

Instances of his encounters with members of orchestras would fill a book.

Life Tempestuous

Tempestuous and colorful as his experiences with musicians and singers has been his own life. He was born March 25, 1867, at Milan, and was graduated at the Conservatory; then he plunged into his musical career. Long famous as musical director of La Scala, he came to New York in 1908 to help, with Gatti-Casazza, to reanimate the Metropolitan Opera House, then suffering from the opposition of Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House.

The cynical Metropolitan orchestra, contemptuous of Italians as musicians, was all set to give the fiery, little mustachioed newcomer a merciless hazing.

He beat them to the gun. Discarding the Italian score they expected to play with ease at a rehearsal, he called for "Götterdämmerung" and put them through the whole opera without once looking at the score. They were bowled over. Awed, when the rehearsal was ended, they, who had come to jeer, remained to wonder and discuss.

His work with the Metropolitan Opera, and his later fame with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra to which he first went as guest conductor in 1926, and with which, except for one great triumphal world tour, he has been ever since, are history. Yet, despite his success, his modesty is as great as some men's egoism.

His memory is colossal and seems to grow keener the older he gets. In the files of his mind are ninety operatic scores, the standard symphonic compositions, and a thousand or so musical odds and ends.

"As conductor of the Philharmonic Society," Olin Downes once wrote of him in the New York *Times*, "he is treated with kid gloves. It is known that the handsome fee Toscanini receives for his services will not operate for a second to detain him if he is artistically displeased."

Wide World

Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota: "I was raised to be a radical."

Third-Party Advocate

Priding himself on his leftist tendencies, Gov. Floyd Bjornsterne Olson of Minnesota, six foot three in his stocking feet, is progressive to the tips of the fingers of his strong capable hands.

He has the courage of his convictions and is not afraid to speak his mind. Red-headed, blue-eyed, long, wiry, and lean, he knows what it is to be "up against it." He was born poor and for many years he knew the hardships of life.

Ambitious to be a lawyer he worked as a freight-handler and earned enough money to go through high school and law school. At the University of Minnesota he was a heavyweight boxer. He once served as an usher in a theater.

"I was raised to be a radical," he told THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, "and any reluctance I might have had to being a radical was killed during the War."

His First Chance

He was born November 13, 1891. In 1915 he was admitted to the bar, entered a law-office, and waited for his first real chance. Unexpectedly it came when one of the trial lawyers of his firm fell ill and young Olson was called upon to pinch-hit for him. He won the case, and his star was in the ascendant.

In 1919, when twenty-seven, he was appointed Acting County Attorney for Hennepin, served in that capacity for a year, and was then elevated to County Attorney.

In 1924 the Farmer-Labor Party nominated him for Governor. His youth was against him, and he lacked campaign funds. He was licked. But four years later he attracted attention by starting a grand-jury investigation of graft in the City Council.

He was invited again to stand for Governor. Allowed to draw up his own platform he was elected for the 1930-'32 term. Reelected subsequently, he is Governor to-day. And to-day he is planning to run for the Senate against the incumbent, Thomas David Schall, Republican. He is vigorously interested in the formation of a third party and recently delivered in New York a stirring address on that theme.

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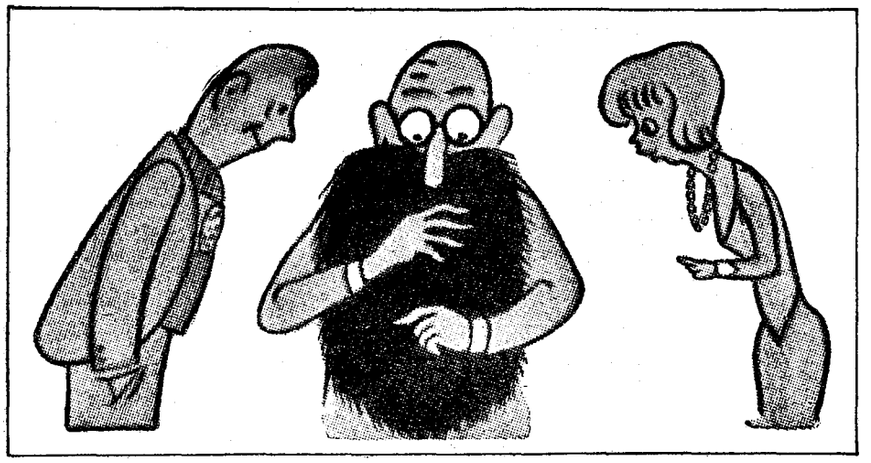
The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)



"Whatever is uncle doing?"
"He's playing the clarinet."

—Everybody's Weekly *(London)*

Censored Language.—Sign at Library: Only low talk permitted here.—*American Humorist.*

Room for Protest.—"I tell you I won't have this room," protested the old lady to the bell-boy who was conducting her. "I ain't going to pay my good money for a closet with a measly little folding bed in it. If you think that just because I'm from the country—"

Profoundly disgusted, the boy cut her short. "Get in, mum, get in. This ain't your room. This is the elevator."—*The Log (U. S. Naval Academy).*

Easy Money.—Two young Irishmen in a Canadian Regiment were going into the trenches for the first time, and their Captain promised $1 for every one of the enemy they killed.

Pat lay down to rest while Mike watched. Pat had not lain long when he was awakened by Mike shouting, "They're coming! They're coming!"

"Who's comin' " shouts Pat.

"The enemy," replies Mike.

"How many are there?" shouts Pat.

"About 50,000," says Mike.

"Begorra," shouts Pat, jumping up and grabbing his rifle, "our fortune's made."—*Cork Examiner.*

"He Flies Through the Air."—An Irishman who had been in Alaska told the following story:

"I landed me boat on an island. I went ashore and when I got up to about the middle of the island I met the biggest bear I ever see in me life.

"There was one tree on the island and I made for that tree. The nearest limb was a big one which was about twenty feet from the ground, and I jumped for it."

Somebody listening to the story said: "Did you manage it?"

The Irishman replied:

"I didn't grab it going up, but I caught it coming down."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Equipped for a Lecture Tour.—A good story concerns Herr Remarque, the author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," and a pretty American girl to whom he was introduced in Berlin.

The American, speaking in German, asked Remarque why he had never visited the United States. His answer was that he knew only a few sentences in English.

"What are the sentences?" inquired the girl.

Whereupon Remarque, speaking slowly in somewhat guttural English, said: "How do you do? I love you. Forgive me. Forget me. Ham and eggs, please."

"Sakes alive!" ejaculated the girl. "Why, with that vocabulary you could tour my country from Maine to California."—*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

Correct Use.—TEACHER (during written English test)—"Write a sentence with the word 'analysis' in it."

PUPIL'S EXAM PAPER—"The teacher told us to look up the word 'analysis' in the dictionary."—*Chelsea (Mass.) Record.*

Expert Diagnosis.—A woman went to see a doctor. "Doctor," she exclaimed loudly, bouncing into the room, "I want you to say frankly what's wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to foot.

"Madam," he said at length, "I've just three things to tell you. First, your weight wants reducing by nearly fifty pounds. Secondly, your beauty would be improved by freer use of soap and water. And, thirdly, I'm an artist; the doctor lives on the next floor."—*Montreal Star.*

He Made Sure.—Many are the stories told about the care Gen. Smedley D. Butler always took in looking after the welfare of the men in his command—especially as regarded their food. One relates that when he was in command of Camp Pontenazen, France, he met two soldiers carrying a large soup kettle from the kitchen.

"Here you," he ordered, "let me taste that."

"But, Gen—"

"Don't give me any buts—get a spoon!"

"Yes, sir!" the soldier replied, and, running back in the kitchen, brought a spoon.

The General took the desired taste, and gingerly spat it out.

"You don't call that stuff soup, do you?" he shouted.

"No, sir!" replied the soldier. "That's what I was trying to tell you—it's dishwater, sir!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Holding Up Well.—'37 Ford Coupe—Looks like new.—*Want ad in Seattle paper.*

Search All Shops.—LOST—Small brown female. Reward.—*Want ad in Worcester paper.*

Voice of Authority.—"Liquor is cheaper to make in the United tSatesh," Sir James jointed out.—*New York paper.*

A Husky Lass.—A lifeboat was thrown to the girl, and this she managed to grasp at the second attempt.—*Dundee (Scotland) paper.*

Lengthy Words.—Judge Coleman's decision, the first made in a Federal court on the law, covered ninety-six typewritten pages and ran to a length of nearly twenty words.—*New York paper.*

Yho Are Right!—It is extraordinary what dreadful English Japanese allow to be put out for advertising purposes. It is the easiest thing in the world to get somebody yho knows the language to go over the proofs.—*Tokyo (Japan) paper.*

For Stewing Only.—200-YEAR-old laying hens. Fifty cents each.—*Want ad in Boulder (Colo.) paper.*

Caws for Elation.—This elation continued this morning as unprecedented crows cheered the post-inaugural parade.—*New York paper.*

Anything to Make a Living.—In America there are at the present time 84 known men who resemble Abraham Lincoln, and make their livings largely by impersonating ham.—*Topeka (Kan.) paper.*

Engagement-Etiquette.—As the father says, "Paulina" he holds up his glass and looks at your daughter, and as he says, "George," he holds up his glass and looks at your daughter's finance.—*New York paper.*

The Perils of War.—A mute symbol of America's gratitude to the doughboy who had so fearlessly, so gallantly, so heroically given his wife so that the world might be made safe for Democracy.—*Berkeley (Calif.) paper.*

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